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THE

Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CLERICAL SECTARIANISM.

Certain of the weekly journals specially representative of State-Church views have been calling Nonconformists to account for their bitter sectarianism, more particularly in relation to the course they have felt it their duty to pursue towards Lord Sandon's Education Bill. They seem to have been stimulated to bring against Dissenters this "railing accusation" by the speeches of Mr. Richard and Mr. Bright in opposition to the measure. We are not surprised that the clerical party should wince under the severe castigation which they have received, and we are disposed to make large allowance for their excited feeling. But we confess that, with all our experience of controversial licence, nothing which is not before our eyes could have induced us to suspect that the blame of sectarian bigotry in regard to the treatment of the Education Bill could have been quietly ignored, or flatly denied, so far as it regards the conduct of the clerical party in and out of Parliament, and audaciously pointed at the efforts of those who have striven, with but very partial success, it is true, to resist the new yoke which Parliament, under the direction, or with the connivance, of the Vice-President of Council, has thought fit to impose upon the Nonconformist communities. What has been the main difficulty in the way of passing the present educational measure? What but the attempt of Lord Sandon himself to discourage the formation of school boards, to menace the existence of those which have been formed, to transfer the national authority, so far as may be, from public representative bodies to the managers of schools, practically irresponsible to the public, and usually consisting of the clergyman of the parish and his nominees, protracted the discussions in the House of Commons until Saturday last? Whence came this intention of stealing a march upon the supporters of unsectarian national education? Was it from Nonconformists, or from the partisans of the clergy? Can anything have exceeded the greediness with which the latter, from first to last, have clutched at virtually exclusive advantages? And now, forsooth, we are told that the intolerance exhibited during the progress of the bill has been displayed chiefly by the undenominational opponents of its openly avowed denominationalism. It is all of a piece with the State-Church system. Favouritism has encouraged insolent pretensions, and they who strike the blow for ascendancy chide those who are struck, because they do not patiently endure the degradation inflicted upon them.

There is something, however, more serious resulting from this clerical exclusiveness than the natural exasperation of feeling which it excites in Nonconformist bosoms. The nation is the loser by it. The time of Parliament is thereby recklessly wasted. Other important business in legislative deliberation is postponed *sine die* in order that the clergy may thrust upon the country their sectarian projects. We need hardly say that they have gone far to paralyse the grand work of national education. In one shape or another, they have spoiled every session since the last general election. The reactionary Endowed Schools Bill was framed with a view to please them. The Public Worship Regulation Bill was brought in, and eventually carried, with the intention of restricting their priestly vagaries within the limits of law. The clamour they have raised in relation to the question of burial, and now the encroachments they are making in the matter of public education, with a view to establish and extend their own supremacy, has had the effect of postponing several important measures of legislation, by giving them over to the "massacre of innocents." It would seem that in their view their legal power to trample upon the religious aspirations and sympathies of at least one-half of the population, and to palm upon the rising generation their sacerdotal theories and mediæval superstitions, are of far greater moment to the national well-being than any other business that can engage Parliamentary attention. They are perpetually in the way. They block such approaches to justice as even a Conservative Ministry is disposed to open. They incur the well-merited rebuke (but gently administered, it is true) of the journals commonly supposed to represent public opinion, and, having inflicted this damage upon the English nation, they turn round upon Dissenters, and stigmatise them as intolerant fanatics, moved by jealousy alone to protest against their assumptions.

The extravagances of which they are becoming increasingly profuse must, we suppose, have their "little day." They do not see—how should they?—that they are preparing for themselves a reaction in public opinion which, after a while, will become strong enough and bold enough to assail the very foundations of that politico-ecclesiastical system which they are now using the means of the country to exalt to the uttermost. It is not agreeable to such as disapprove of that system to be practically snubbed at every turn of affairs and at every corner of the street. But even they may console themselves with the conviction that nothing which is unreasonable and unjust can long withstand the test of time and of discussion—at any rate, in a free country. Such seasons of clerical arrogance have been known before now, and invariably they have been succeeded by counter-periods of humiliation. The fashions of society are wont to pass from one extreme to another, and the less thoughtful, the less charitable, and the less modest and gentle the clergy are now, the more signal will be the distress to which they will be exposed when the current of public opinion once more sets in against them. They who "sow to themselves the wind" are sure to "reap the whirlwind." Clerical pretensions have not in themselves any abiding roots. They war against nature, against reason, against justice, and against Christianity. Even already, amid the present stagnancy of political feeling, there are not wanting signs that the State-Church is overdoing its work. Many of its best friends lament the spirit displayed by no small portion of its clergy. They can discover in it no earnest of true prosperity, no auspicious presage of the future, proximate or remote. As for us, we can confidently await the issue. If, looking at the whole matter comprehensively, we are veritably sectarian, we shall fail, as we shall deserve to fail. If, on the contrary, the sectarian spirit is born of the Establishment, nourished by it, and stimulated to arrogance thereby, then its doom is certain. It may not come immediately; it may not come even soon; but the more likely it will be that, when it does come, it will be final and irreversible.

THE THIRD READING OF THE EDUCATION BILL.

After the stormy passage of Lord Sandon's Bill through its later stages in the Lower House it is scarcely likely that the Lords will risk an inconvenient prolongation of the session by any important amendments. We may, therefore, assume that, whether for good or evil, the measure has now assumed the form in which it will be passed into law. Our own opinion of it is pretty well known to our readers. And recent changes in it, comparatively trivial in themselves, have wonderfully opened the eyes of the most moderate Liberals to the reactionary tendencies which we discerned in it from the beginning. But we are not at all indisposed to make the best of a bad business, and have, therefore, given the most candid attention to Mr. Forster's summary of those attractive features in the bill which deterred him from voting against the third reading. He said very emphatically that what he looked at was the educational result to be expected. That is precisely our position; though it is customary with the advocates of unprincipled compromise to assume that we subordinate all such considerations to ecclesiastical issues. Yet, if our critics would only look facts in the face, they would see that we have small temptation to do so. We have small fear of any theological impressions that can be made by the most diligent grinding of infant minds in catechism and articles. The Established Church has had almost a monopoly in the education of the artisan class for the past half-century. And the result is that there is no class in the community more determined upon disestablishment. We have no doubt whatever that a confirmation and extension of this monopoly in rural districts will produce precisely the same effect. And, therefore, if we confined our attention to our own special question we should have nothing to lament. It may be asked, why do we then complain? Simply because experience shows that an ecclesiastical monopoly is always and uniformly a check upon, and not a stimulus to, the popular desire for education. It keeps down the standard of instruction. It degrades the National teachers into menials of the clergy. And above all, it tends to create in the minds of the multitude a cold distrust and suspicion of all religion whatever. Now we are anxious that all great national questions

should be determined by a fairly educated constituency. And above all, in regard to those questions in which we are specially interested, we should strongly deprecate the necessity for referring them to a population out of sympathy with the Christian faith. But that is just the contingency which is becoming more and more probable, in proportion as the formalism of State religion extends its shadow over the schools. A generation brought up in clerical schools will, as experience shows, be thoroughly disgusted with a State-Church. But they will handle the great question of the future with much less tenderness and reverence than they would have done, if religion had been associated in their minds with the spontaneous affections, and quickening inspirations, of the home and the Church.

Since then any conceivable educational policy can only affect the temper in which the reform we advocate is to be carried out, and can no more touch its inevitable certainty, than it can prevent the rising of the sun, we are under no temptation to consider any but the intellectual and moral results of the present measure. If we have insisted upon the ecclesiastical domination it fosters, that is only because of the demoralising effect of any policy which slights, or discourages, the conscientious convictions of the poor. And we are quite as anxious as the most prudent advocates of compromise to estimate fairly the probable educational results of the bill. According to Mr. Forster, those results are four in number. There is first the stoppage of all work under ten years of age. Next there is the prohibition of whole time work up to fourteen years, without a certificate of education or school attendance. Thirdly there is the imposition on workshops of the same educational provisions now enforced in factories. Finally, there is the solemn declaration of Parliamentary opinion that a father is bound to educate his children. We have heard of a carver so clever, that out of a single chicken he could send imposing portions to a dozen people. Mr. Forster has exercised a similar art. Division and subdivision sometimes appear to have the same effect as multiplication, until the results are scrutinised by substantial appetite. But putting out of view the ridiculously small reform made, not in the regulations affecting workshops, but in the means for carrying them out, the other three grand results melt into this one, that Lord Sandon's opinion is on the whole favourable to sending children to school—that is, as is carefully arranged in other parts of the bill—so far as may be convenient to denominational school managers.

If any one thinks that this is a perverse interpretation, let him consider how the school attendance committees are likely to work. We take it for granted that in rural districts these will consist mainly of the clergy and other denominational school managers. Now these are precisely the people who up to the present time have shown an inveterate tendency to underrate the possibilities of school attendance, and to denounce the extravagant notions of school boards. Is it at all credible that in their new position they will put forth such efforts as to belie their own estimates? To do so would often reveal the inconvenient scantiness of school accommodation, and, in the absence of sufficient money for enlargement, might even threaten the plague of a school board. Besides, the clergy often have very large ideas of their discretion in dealing with the law. As members of school boards they are notoriously the advocates of laxity in enforcing attendance; and it is not likely that they will take a different line in the country, provided only that their own school rolls are fairly filled. We are very far from insinuating any probability of their conscious unfaithfulness to duty. But their whole notion of the position and claims of the agricultural labourer is such, that if the catechism is properly learned they will be very ready to make excuses for the absence of anything more. Our impression is then that, under such administrators, what Mr. Forster considers the enactment of direct compulsion will remain a dead letter, except so far as it may be needed to keep up the attendance roll of denominational schools. If children pay their fees, and say their catechism well, they will not be much troubled. There may at first be some timidity about the employment of children over ten, who have neither of the certificates legally necessary. But the experience of the Agricultural Children's Act teaches us that a law without claws soon becomes an object of contempt. And we are persuaded that the universal enforcement of the attendance and labour clauses of Lord Sandon's bill is impossible without a much more elaborate machinery than any suggested by its provisions. Uneducated children will continue to skulk about from one clandestine employer to another, until the magic age of fourteen is passed and the charter of ignorance is secured.

Perhaps the most interesting, though not the plainest, part of Mr. Forster's speech was his announcement of his own emancipation from the bondage of the compromise effected in 1870. It has been broken by the Tories, and therefore he is released from previous conditions. We are glad to hear it; and hope he will reflect much, during the recess, on the unmistakeable necessity which exists for a new departure in Liberal principles. The best politician, as well as the best scientific explorer, is the man who most boldly faces facts and most truly interprets them. Now it is a mere fact that, between the usual occupants of the front Opposition Bench and their friendly foes on the other side of the table, the differences in acknowledged principles are very few, though differences on points of detail may be many. But a great party cannot live on detail. On the other hand, the section of the Liberal party that roams freely in the political Perœa, "the country beyond" all hopes of office, is thoroughly agreed on certain great principles which every one, of all parties, regards as prescribing the battle-ground of the future. In regard to education, for instance, these Perœan Liberals are united in the conviction that no legislation can be satisfactory which does not involve the two principles of united secular with separate religious instruction, and of local management by representatives of the rate- or tax-payers. They are not indeed so fanatical as to overlook all suggestions of present necessity and temporary convenience. But they insist that all continuance of privilege to sectarian schools shall be clearly stamped as temporary and transitional. With such convictions they take the liberty of stamping the present bill as temporary and transitional, to be repealed or remodelled at the very first opportunity. Does Mr. Forster mean that he endorses these views? If he does, a great position is assured him in coming conflicts. But if he does not, he will find that advancing principles, as well as time and tide, "will wait for no man."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE EDUCATION BILL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

There could not be a greater contrast than that presented by the earlier and the later scenes witnessed in the House of Commons in connection with the Elementary Education Bill of 1876. When Lord Sandon brought in his measure he was listened to with interest, but without the slightest excitement, and the first impression of the Birmingham Leaguers and the friends of religious equality was that the bill was so much less objectionable than it was expected to be, and was likely to be to so large an extent inoperative, that it would not be possible to get up a strong opposition, and that the idea of defeating it was altogether inadmissible. It is true that, after there had been time to study the bill, the Nonconformist bodies, without exception, joined in condemning some of its leading provisions; but neither their remonstrances, as embodied in the amendment of Mr. Richard, nor the criticisms of educationalists like Mr. Mundella or Lord Frederick Cavendish, whose main anxiety was for the extension of compulsion, placed any real obstacle in the way of the passing of the measure. No doubt, a good deal of time was consumed when the bill first went into committee, but it kept moving on without much heat or friction, and seemed as though it would reach its final stage in an atmosphere almost as—though not quite so serene—as that in which it came into legislative existence.

But what a bubbling up of the waters—what froth and foam there has been during the last fortnight of the bill's passage through the Lower House! And apparently it has all come about as the result of the action of two members, sitting on different sides of the House, neither of whom could, one would have supposed, have raised such a tempest, even if they had desired to do so.

Mr. Pell's proposal, to permit the dissolution of what were alleged to be unnecessary school boards, seemed to have a magical effect on Mr. Forster and his colleagues on the front Opposition bench. They had not before seen that the measure was a reactionary one; though the Nonconformists had seen it, and had made the fact as plain as searching criticism could make it. But the addition of Mr. Pell's clause—even with some of the sting taken out of it by the Government—made all the difference, and now even the Nonconformist grievance—declared to be imaginary before—became apparent, and what was declared to be narrow and sectarian when it came from the lips of Mr. Richard was said, and reiterated, with a vigour which Mr. Richard himself could not have surpassed. When, at the special day sitting on Saturday week, the bill finally got through committee, it seemed as though Lord Sandon's difficulties were over. There remained, however, the stage known as "the report"; when the bill was to be considered as amended, and when it was possible to propose fresh amendments and new clauses, and even to repropose some of the proposals already discussed and divided upon; and the influential deputation which waited upon Lord Hartington the day before the bill was again to come on made this next stage more than usually important.

It was impossible to witness the scene at Devonshire House, and to hear what was then so emphatically said, without wishing that Birmingham had moved in such a fashion at an earlier stage of the agitation. It seemed at the time as though it had not moved with much effect even then; for the speech of the Liberal leader, in reply to the urgent representations of the deputation, was somewhat cold and unsympathetic, and if Lord Hartington had not, in response to Mr. Fawcett's request, read the amendment which he proposed to move the next day, there would, I fancy, have been something like an indignation meeting when the deputation reassembled at the Westminster Palace Hotel. This amendment was, in fact, a good deal better than the speech at Devonshire House, and the speech in the House the next day showed further improvement. His lordship, who had spoken against Mr. Richard's amendment with a hardness which was as impolitic as it was unpleasant, now spoke eulogistically, if not enthusiastically, of the public services of Nonconformists, and of the respect which should be paid to their protests. Unfortunately, however, he could not make out a sufficient case against the bill without taking objections which could, and should, have been taken at an earlier stage, or without using some arguments to which Lord Sandon found it easy to reply. The debate was short, and both it and the division were too much in the nature of formal proceedings to occasion any irritation.

When these were over, there was comparatively plain sailing, until, later in the evening, Lord Robert Montagu moved an amendment, intended to make the payment of fees to denominational schools, in the case of poor parents, compulsory; the board of guardians being obliged to pay them if the school boards refused. This was too much even for Mr. Forster, who suggested to Lord Sandon that he would be doing a most unwise thing to commence another acrimonious controversy on the 25th Clause. And Lord Sandon admitted the goodness of the advice, by telling Lord Robert Montagu that, although he had, no doubt, found a grievance, it was hardly desirable to run all the risks involved in dealing with it in the way proposed. Had the Vice-President of the Council stuck to that all would have gone well; but the more thoroughgoing denominationalists behind him insisted that, if the grievance were admitted, it should be redressed; while the Roman Catholic members joined hands with the Conservatives in making the same demand. Then there was a sudden change of front on the part of the Government, and Sir Stafford Northcote—who generally acts the part of judicious bottle-holder—practically set aside Lord Sandon by announcing that, in consequence of the feeling in favour of the proposal shown during the discussion, the Government would support it.

So far as progress was concerned, the House might as well have adjourned when the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat down; for from that moment it was impossible to make any progress whatever. The Opposition became even more angry than it had been on the acceptance of Mr. Pell's proposition; and with reason, because the Government had not in the second case done what they did in the first, but had declared that it would oppose what it now accepted. In fact, Sir William Harcourt might have said more than that the Government brought in a new bill every night; since the bill had assumed different shapes in the course of the same night. It was approaching midnight, and Mr. Fawcett, not unreasonably, moved an adjournment, that the House might have time to consider the new state of things which had arisen. He was beaten, of course—by 192 to 91—and then commenced a series of motions for adjournment which actually lasted till nearly half-past four in the morning. There were ten divisions, and as Sir W. Dyke and Mr. Winn, the Government whips, had to tell in every division, as well as to keep as many of their men together as possible, and to pair the others, they had a very lively time of it. Of

course, the members kept dwindling as the time proceeded; the older men leaving the younger ones to keep up the conflict, so that the Ministerial force dwindled from 195 to 140, and that of the Opposition from 91 to 57. It is said that Mr. Disraeli, when he went home, gave orders that the fight was to be kept up; but whether he meant it to be prolonged for hours after he had been in bed may be doubted. At one time the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the dignity of the House required that a decision should be come to; but presently he discovered that the same dignity would be best answered by the Government giving way. Probably also some consideration for the Speaker softened the Ministerial heart, for, with the exception of the quarter of an hour during which he was out for tea, that functionary was in his chair actually upwards of twelve hours!

Considering that above 200 of the members had not gone home till daylight, there was a surprisingly good attendance at the day sitting at two o'clock on Friday; though, no doubt, curiosity was felt as to the course the Government would pursue, in order to overcome the difficulty they had so unexpectedly to encounter. Well! there was another change announced, and, in some respects, a highly-curious one. Lord Sandon now admitted that Lord Robert Montagu's amendment seemed to reflect on school boards, and so he proposed to take the matter out of their hands altogether, by *repealing the 25th Clause* and making the payment of fees by guardians obligatory. This sudden removal of a bone of contention six years old naturally occasioned surprise; but it required but a moment's reflection to see that Lord Sandon was going to make a bad matter worse, by making what was optional before compulsory now. Mr. Forster's position was an odd one; indeed he said, very truly, that it was different from that of most of his friends. Still, though he regretted that the question had been raised, yet as he had always adopted the principle of the 25th Clause, he should feel it his duty to vote with the Government. So Mr. Forster once more separated himself from the great bulk of his party, and this time even more conspicuously than before; for, though Mr. Rylands spoke very energetically in favour of Lord Sandon's proposition, there were not, I was glad to see, half-a-dozen Liberals—other than Irish—helping to swell the Tory majority.

The debate on the question of payment of fees was calmer than that of the previous night, and was characterised by two or three noticeable incidents. Both Mr. Richard and Mr. Fawcett insisted on the necessity which lay upon Liberal members to do their duty in the matter, regardless of the threats of Ultramontane members, and the latter sarcastically congratulated the Government on their new alliance; while he predicted that, when it was proposed to apply the denominational policy to Ireland, Tory members would find reasons for declining to do so. The question had been pretty well debated, and cries of "Divide" were beginning to be heard, when Mr. Chamberlain rose, and the cries of "Chamberlain!" "Chamberlain!" "new member!" sent other would-be speakers into their seats, and secured for the new member for Birmingham instant attention. It was understood that he had resolved not to speak this session, and some of his friends thought the decision a wise one; while others were of a contrary mind, and believed that it would be wiser for him to break the ice without delay. Moreover, he is chairman of "the League," and the position of Birmingham in the matter is unique, and it had been plentifully abused during the previous debates on the bill. The result fully justified the wisdom of Mr. Chamberlain's second thoughts, for the speech was a complete success. It was not so vivacious, or so full of good things as some of his Birmingham speeches, or his recent speech at the Liberation Society's annual meeting, but, for that very reason it was better adapted to the occasion. The speaker was as self-possessed, as clear in regard to matter, and as pleasant-voiced and graceful in style, as if he had been addressing his political allies outside St. Stephen's, instead of an assembly two-thirds of the members of which had probably not before seen his face, or heard his voice. Mr. Disraeli came in while he was speaking, and gave him one of those looks with which he only occasionally favours speakers, and on both sides Mr. Chamberlain was listened to with as much attention and interest as though he had been an old and favourite member, or a minister of State, and, when he sat down, it was evident that an addition had been made to the speakers to whom the House will always listen. Nothing could be better than his vindication of the Birmingham Board, or his description of the extent to which religious instruction has been given to the young in that town since the board came into existence.

Lord Sandon's amendment—to give place to which Lord R. Montagu's had been withdrawn—having been carried by 175 to 77, Mr. Fawcett tried to make the payment of fees by guardians optional, but failed, and presently seven o'clock had arrived, and the sitting was suspended. It was hard to be called upon to proceed at nine o'clock, but it was done, and, as a consequence, the bill was got through by eleven o'clock, and set down for a third reading for the next day—of course amid loud cheers. It might have been supposed that after all the debating and dividing which had taken place, the third reading—on a Saturday—would be a tame and formal proceeding; but no! the backs of the independent Liberals were up, and, in consequence of the tricks which, as they thought, had been played upon them, they resolved to both talk and divide against the bill. Mr. Richard—who has stood to his guns staunchly throughout, in spite of many discouragements—led off with a last protest against the measure, which he described as being the worst, most unjust, and most tyrannical in spirit that had been brought forward since the Schism Bill in the days of Queen Anne! He read a strong passage descriptive of the spread of sacerdotalism in the Church of England, and said that the speaker was the very Lord Sandon who was now about to hand over the teaching of the young in country parishes to the sacerdotal party. Two of the best speeches which followed were those of Mr. Burt and Mr. Cowen, who both spoke from the working men's point of view. Mr. Cowen, in particular, was most effective in objecting to the proposals to bring the poor unnecessarily in contact with poor law officials, and to imposing educational duties on guardians, and very courageously said that, while the Established clergy might be very earnest in supporting Church of England schools, he had not found them friendly to popular education.

After Lord Sandon had spoken, there remained only one more point of interest, viz, how would the "front bench men," who had given so much support to the Government previously, vote on the third reading? Mr. Goschen said *he* must vote against it, and gave good reasons for doing so. Mr. Forster summarised the gains to education resulting from the measure; but, because it disturbed the conditions of the Parliamentary grant, *he should not vote one way or the other!* And the result was that the "ayes" were nearly all Tory votes! In other words, the majority of the Liberals, after having done the work of the Tories in the earlier stages of the bill, had to repudiate that work at the final stage. Could anything be more suggestive? Certainly what has happened in connection with the Education Bill of 1876 furnishes abundant food for reflection during the recess, and one would be glad to be without doubt that the issue will be for the benefit of either national education or of the Liberal party.

THE DEBATES ON THE EDUCATION BILL.

In the House of Commons on Thursday evening, after the other business had been disposed of, the report of the amendments on the Education Bill was received.

The Marquis of Hartington then moved as an amendment a resolution, declaring that principles have been introduced into this bill since its second reading which were not mentioned to or contemplated by the House, which tend to disturb the basis on which elementary education now rests, to impede the formation of new schools, to introduce discord and confusion into the election of school boards, and to place the management of schools in the hands of persons who neither contribute to their support nor are elected by the ratepayers. In the first instance, he explained that he had abandoned his original intention of moving to recommit the bill because he was informed that it was not competent for him to do this in a motion which also gave his reasons. At the same time he disclaimed all desire to defeat or even delay the passing of the bill. Though the motion was hostile, it was not necessarily fatal. When the bill was first introduced it was received with considerable favour, but the two changes to which the Liberal party chiefly objected were Clause 47 and Mr. Pell's clause. By the first the Nonconformists—to whose services, political and religious, Lord Hartington paid a high compliment—were deprived of the security they formerly possessed, that where denominational schools were established, they rested on a considerable amount of local assent and support. In fact, the voluntary schools no longer deserved that name. By Mr. Pell's clause an attack was made on the school board system, which, joined with Lord Sandon's language, excited great alarm, and would put an end to the truce which everybody desired, and which might otherwise have lasted a considerable time. The marquis concluded as follows:—

I must say that this act of the Government and of their supporters has gone very far to reopen the whole question. I do not see upon what ground of political justice it can be contended that if a party when in power is to exercise the right of altering in its own direction the Act of 1870, it is not equally justifiable for the other party when they have the opportunity to resettle the Act upon their old ideas. Therefore, I think it is right that we should take this opportunity of placing upon record our opinion, and I for one most distinctly and decidedly hold that if these educational controversies are to be reopened, it is due not to the party on this side of the House, but to the action of the party that sits on the other side. It is for these reasons, because I think the changes introduced are educationally inexpedient, and some of them politically unjust, and because they tend to reopen questions and divisions amongst us, which might otherwise have been settled or remained quiet—that I have ventured to place this amendment upon the paper, and I ask the House, at all events, dealing with this resolution, to allow me, and those who agree with me, to thus place upon record the objections we entertain to this bill. (Cheers.)

Viscount Sandon, who was received with cheers, said the noble lord had told them that, looking at the measure as a whole, one or two clauses excepted, he could not help paying it a tribute of praise, and looking at those other clauses as party questions, it gave them a high measure of honour from the leader of the Opposition. With regard to what the noble lord had said about there being such a general assent to the bill in its early stages, he must remind him that there were three discussions and three divisions before the bill got into Committee. The noble lord had said that the bill sent Nonconformist children to denominational schools, and in answer to that, though he did not like to be frequently recurring to documents, he must read over again the statement of the Central Nonconformist Committee of the Birmingham League, to the effect that they believed the number of Nonconformist children sent to Church schools would be very few, only the children of careless and ignorant parents being sent. As to the statement of the noble lord that the bill did not care for the feelings of Nonconformists, he must remind him of the acceptance by the Government of the clause providing that all cases of infraction of the conscience clause of the Act of 1870 should be brought before the Education Department. As to the introduction of new principles into the bill since the second reading, that was no very unusual course. In the Act of 1870 itself was there not the conscience clause, and had they not heard a great deal of what was called the Cowper-Temple clause? That altered the bill very materially. He maintained that there was no understanding that they were not to alter the Act of 1870. It was quite true that all parties were against great reverses of policy. But if they were so culpable in what they had done, why did hon. gentlemen opposite vote for Mr. Dixon's bill for universal school boards and universal compulsion? Was not that a change of the general basis on which the Act of 1870 rested. Again, if he remembered rightly, hon. gentlemen opposite voted for abolishing the 25th Clause, one of the essential arrangements of that famous Act. It was said that under the then condition of things the burden on almost all schools in the country was becoming intolerable. (Cheers.) The average cost of a child was 32s., and the Government grants amounted to about 13s. 8d., leaving about 18s. 4d. to be supplied locally. Even if the fee was put at a high figure, it only amounted to about 10s. per week, leaving a very large amount to be raised by subscription. As it was found impossible to define poor districts, the Government could only meet the injustice which existed in the broad way they had done, which would still leave a large amount to be raised by local aid. It was not true to say these schools could no longer be considered voluntary schools, because of the large amount of aid they received, and it must not be forgotten that only 1,735,000*l.* was contributed by the State to the 13,500,000*l.* it cost to build these schools. These schools besides only cost 5*l.* 10s. per head, whereas board schools cost 11*l.* 10s., while their managers gave time and assistance, and kept the buildings in repair. As to unnecessary school boards, the clause only affected those which had neither schools nor sites, and at the most would not affect 500, while probably it would only reach about 200. The Government did not feel themselves bound to make the proposal, but the moment they were brought face to face with it they felt bound to consider it, and having considered it they were of opinion that there was no tenable argument against it. Further, the House must not forget that in all cases the Department would be consulted. School boards could be obtained as before if they were wanted, and it was a great exaggeration to say that the bill aimed a great blow at school boards. Admitting that in large towns school boards had done good work, the noble lord feared that in the smaller ones, sectarian bitterness interfered with the work of education, and that the small rural school boards had broken down. The Government in this matter had acted as they thought best for the education of the country, they had kept steadily in view the maintenance of the freedom of the parent as much as was consistent with duty to the child, and in all their actions

they had looked principally and solely to the good of the children of the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Forster maintained that when the Act of 1870 was passed the understanding was that the voluntary system and the rating system were each to be left to take care of itself, and to do what it could in the matter of education, and that it was a mistake of the Government now to introduce any change in their bill which should supply to any extent the want of denominational energy and zeal by any additional State aid. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that the bill had been changed for the better, so far as the educational part of it was concerned, but all the changes introduced into it in that direction seemed to him to have been very strong arguments why the Government should not have altered the relations between the school board or rate system, and the voluntary system. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt whatever that while the establishment of new authorities, not School Boards, and the giving to them the power to sweep children into the schools was very necessary for the cause of education, and perhaps could not be avoided, yet that it was in itself a very great blow to the rate system as compared with the voluntary system. At all events, it was a great boon to the denominational schools. (Hear, hear.) But the Government ought to have recollected that, as they had taken a step in the interests of education which was disadvantageous to the side taken by large numbers of persons in the country, they ought not to have in any way altered the settlement of 1870 as between the two classes of schools. (Hear, hear.) The two changes introduced into the bill to which so much reference had been made would have the effect of discouraging school boards and of encouraging denominational schools, and therefore it was their duty to put on record their protest against these changes having been introduced. What had been done would be a great encouragement to voluntary schools for a time, but he believed that eventually it would do more harm to them than any other proposition that could have been made. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Manners contended that the amendment made in the bill would not discourage school boards in general, but only such of them as the facts of the case proved to be unnecessary and not wanted for educational purposes.

The House divided—

For the amendment	... ...	120
Against	... ...	182—62

The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers on both sides of the House.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill as amended.

Lord Sandon moved to insert a new clause providing that registrars of births and deaths shall, when required, make returns to the school board. The clause was agreed to and added to the bill.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the amendments and the new clauses. Several new clauses, proposed by Lord Sandon, were added to the bill, and, on the motion of Mr. M'Laren, the 47th Clause was made applicable to Scotland. At the instance of Mr. Boord, a clause was introduced into the bill providing that no prosecutions are to be undertaken without the authority of two members of the local authority, and a clause moved by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, requiring a statement of accounts from all schools in receipt of an annual grant, was defeated by 82 to 67.

A warm discussion was raised by a clause moved by Lord Robert Montagu, and providing that where a school board has failed to make regulations under the 25th Clause of the Act of 1870 it shall be the duty of the guardians to provide for the payment of the fees of the children whose parents are unable from poverty to pay them. Mr. Forster objected to the proposal on the ground that it was making the much-vexed 25th Clause compulsory, and Lord Sandon, though he admitted that a blot had been hit, and hoped that in a short time all the cases of injustice would disappear, was unwilling at present, in deference to Mr. Forster's opinion, to reopen so large a question. Mr. Birley, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. S. Lloyd, and others, supported the clause, Mr. Cowen admitted that all who were in favour of the 25th Clause must accept it, and ultimately the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that as various instances of hardship had been proved the Government would accept the clause as a measure of practical justice. On this Mr. Fawcett moved the adjournment of the debate to give time for the consideration of the amendment, on the ground that no notice had been given of it. Sir W. Harcourt made some satirical observations on the constant changes of front practised by the Ministry and on the alliance between the Government and the Roman Catholic members. Dr. Playfair ironically congratulated the Government on doing all it could to reunite the Liberal party, and Mr. Sullivan, who defended the amendment, made an eloquent and fervid speech in favour of religious education and against State sectarianism.

A motion for adjournment was negatived by 192 to 91, whereupon a second motion was made by Sir C. Dilke. This was negatived by 195 to 91, and two others were negatived by 179 to 82 and by 170 to 77. At this point the Marquis of Hartington interposed with an appeal to the Government to allow further time for consideration, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the amendment only extended to school board districts that which the 14th Clause had already enacted should be done by the other local authorities, and the 25th Clause had been so often discussed that the House was able to give an opinion on the point at once. On these grounds the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that, however disagreeable it might be, the progress of business and the dignity of the House would best be consulted by pressing for a decision that night.

An appeal by Mr. Forster to the Government to permit the adjournment to take place was met by a loud and unanimous shout of "No" from the Ministerialists. In the course of his remarks Mr. Forster said he did not himself regard the amendment as very serious, but it was so regarded by many other people, and that was what the Government had to look at. Upon a division the motion was rejected by 179 votes against 82. Mr. Mundella moving the adjournment of the House, there voted for the motion 77 against 170. Mr. Osborne Morgan then moved the adjournment of the debate, it being a quarter past one in the morning, and the question of adjournment—"the wrangle," as the Chancellor of the Exchequer called it—occupied the House for two hours. Brief discussions were raised between each motion for the adjournment of the House or of the debate, and the House was in an excited state on both sides throughout the continuance of the proceeding. At a late hour Mr. Whitwell made an attempt to talk against time, amid the cheers and laughter of his own party. At ten minutes past four Sir George Balfour rose, and with an air of martyr-like firmness elicited roars of laughter by declaring that "the duty now devolved upon him to play his part in this debate." Mr. Sullivan had previously remarked that the example of this mode of Parliamentary procedure would not be lost on the Irish party. Sir W. Harcourt and the Marquis of Hartington made several attempts at conciliation, which were defeated in one instance, and were refused in others, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At length Mr. Cowen rose, and declaring he had great respect for the House of Commons, asked whether the scenes now occurring contributed to the dignity of that assembly. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in this view, and believing that there was now more dignity in giving way than in persevering, moved the adjournment of the debate, in opposition at the moment to the voices of some of his most excited supporters. The House adjourned at half-past four, when all concerned escaped from the heated atmosphere.

On Friday, at the day sitting, the House proceeded with the report of the Education Bill, and the struggle over Lord R. Montagu's amendment, adjourned at half-past four in the morning after ten divisions, was resumed. The amendment proposes that in school board districts where the school board has not made any bye-law for the payment of the school fees of children of indigent parents, the boards of guardians shall be compelled to pay them, and Lord Sandon, after some prefatory remarks explaining the reasons why the Government, under pressure from both sides, had consented to accept it, argued that it was not only an act of justice, but that it carried out the spirit of the Act of 1870, and showed that the Education Department in Mr. Forster's time had impressed upon school boards, especially in the Wednesbury case, the justice and wisdom of giving indigent parents the choice of the schools to which they would send their children. Nevertheless, the amendment was objectionable, as it implied an antagonism between the school boards and guardians, and if it were withdrawn he would propose to omit from Clause 14 the words "not being resident in a school board district," so that all parts of the country, including Scotland, would be under the same rule—that the guardians, on being satisfied that the parents were too poor, should pay the school fees for them. After some conversation, Lord R. Montagu withdrew his amendment as suggested; and Mr. Forster, in moving an amendment making it clearer that the amendment does not apply to pauper children, took the opportunity of explaining his views on the main question. He regretted that the question had been mooted, but he had always approved and defended the 25th Clause, and though he could not have supported Lord R. Montagu's amendment, he felt bound to support Lord Sandon's, which established the same rule in England and Scotland, on condition that the 25th Section of the Act of 1870 was repealed. Mr. Pell and Mr. Read warmly approved this suggestion; but Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Gorschen, expressed their dissent from it; and Mr. Callan remarked that the attempted *rapprochement* between the front Opposition bench and the Irish members would now be destroyed. Mr. M'Laren mentioned, with regard to the Scotch Education Act, it had been settled, after long discussion, that the guardians were fitter to judge of the poverty of the parents and to pay the fees than the school boards.

Mr. Forster's amendment having been carried, Lord Sandon moved to omit the words in the 14th Clause which create the distinction between school board and other districts, and intimated that he would assent to the repeal of the "25th Clause."

Mr. Rylands made a strong speech in its favour, declaring that he would not be a party to the mockery of compelling children to go to school and at the same time denying the parents the right of choosing their schools. This provoked some pungent comments from Mr. Mellor on the rapid change of front which had been effected by those who had before opposed these principles, and who, now, for political purposes, all of a sudden pleaded the cause of the poor. Mr. Newdegate maintained that what they were now doing was to give a forced subsidy to schools respecting which an inspector had lately reported that "he lamented to state that the Roman Catholic schools are now mainly under the tuition and direction of monks and nuns." This was "concurrent endowment" in a very objectionable form. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Playfair could not accept the proposal of the Government as analogous to the Scotch law, because Clause 14 distinctly told the man who received his child's fees that he was not to be thereby pauperised. Mr. Hayter explained the operation of the present law in a London parish. The fees were paid by the relieving officer direct to the school managers, and the names of recipients printed on a list corresponding with the lists of other recipients of relief. If the amendment of the noble lord were accepted, this plan would be acted upon throughout the country; and it would pauperise the people thus to bring them into contact with boards of guardians for school fees. Mr. Jenkins urged that the right of selection was being conceded to the parents solely on religious grounds, and that therefore this would be payment for religious education.

Mr. Fawcett said the Roman Catholic members had a perfect right to their own views on education, but he and his friends had an equal right to theirs. There was, in fact, an inseparable gulf between them (cheers from the Irish members), and whatever threats might be thrown out, and whatever the consequences at the next election might be, he and those who thought with him would be firm, staunch, and consistent in the principles they advocated. (Hear, hear.) The effect of this clause would be to pauperise the country. If a man were obliged to apply for medical relief from the parish he was declared a pauper, and deprived for twelve months of the right of citizenship. But by the bill it was proposed to allow a man to obtain relief for the education of his child, and it was provided that he should not thereby become a pauper. Parliament ought at least to be consistent, and to adopt the same principle in both cases. Hon. gentlemen opposite, owing to the course they had taken, had acquired fresh allies in the hon. member for Dundalk and his friends, but if the hon. member desired to ascertain whether his feelings were reciprocated let him next session move a resolution to the effect that the denominational system of education which worked so well in England should be extended to Ireland. The hon. member would then find out that those to whom he had allied himself, while they were in favour of denominationalism in England, would say that in Ireland that system would mean the promotion of Ultramontanism. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Sandon said that the hon. member for Hackney told them that it was a strong measure to put this duty upon the guardians without consulting them. But they had reason to know that the bulk of the guardians would not object to the duty in question. The 14th Clause already applied to about half the boards of guardians in the country, and not one word of remonstrance had been received from any one of them. (Hear, hear.) Again, it had been urged by hon. gentlemen opposite that the proposed change would demoralise and pauperise the people. But the system had been in operation since 1872 in Scotland, and its operation had been found to be satisfactory.

Mr. Chamberlain observed that he had so recently come into the House that he felt reluctant to trespass on its time, being of opinion he should best show his respect for the assembly he was so proud to enter by refraining from addressing it while inexperienced in its forms and practice. But the question under consideration was one in which he was so deeply interested that it seemed to him it would be hardly honest if he remained silent in reference to it. The noble lord who had just sat down said that they were, he hoped, about to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question. He feared the House could not be congratulated upon any such result. As far as his practical experience went, the grievance the noble lord proposed to remedy had been considerably exaggerated while the effect of the new agitation to be created by the amendment had been altogether under-estimated. Allusion had frequently been made to the School Board of Birmingham, to which he hoped hon. members would at least give credit for honesty of purpose and real educational zeal. (Hear, hear.) The facts in connection with that board had been partially stated by the hon. member for Plymouth (Mr. Sampson Lloyd). The House was aware that at first the majority of the Birmingham School Board had been elected by a minority of the ratepayers by virtue of the cumulative vote, and that majority endeavoured to enforce compulsion before there was any choice of schools. Under the circumstances it became necessary to provide for the payment of the fees of the children of poor parents attending denominational schools, but the feeling created against that course was so strong that even the denominationalist majority of the board were unwilling to enforce it. Provision was therefore made for religious education by voluntary subscriptions, and the work had been admirably done by means of this agency. It was worthy of remark that the tendency of adopting the principle of paying school fees was to increase them in amount and number. It was found that when poor parents heard of their

neighbours having obtained gratuitous payment of school fees, they made application for similar advantages. The Birmingham School Board having carefully considered this question, decided in all cases to remit the payment of school fees for poor children in board schools, and in no case to pay the fees of children attending voluntary schools. Since this was decided upon no single complaint of hardship had been made. (Hear.) His experience had led him to the conclusion that the religious difficulty was not a parents' difficulty, and that, in fact, very little would be heard of it if the priests and parsons would stand aside—(hear)—whether the difficulty arose from the parents or not. They were told that a real grievance arose from parents being compelled to accept education for their children in schools where no religious instruction was provided. The Birmingham School Board had therefore adopted the principle of complete separation of religious and secular education—which was a very different thing from adopting a system of purely secular education. The hon. member for North Warwickshire had suggested that parents should have the right to claim religious instruction in board schools, but the rights of parents generally would not be satisfied by a provision that should secure the reading of the Protestant Bible in the schools. No proposal of this kind would satisfy Roman Catholic parents. Admitting that they had no right to force upon the children of any man religious teaching which he disapproved, the question arose whether they ought to provide for every one the religious teaching for which they asked. His own view was that school boards infringed no legitimate rights of conscience in refusing so extortionate a demand. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Dundalk seemed to have arrived at the conclusion that a secular school was of necessity an infidel school—an opinion which had not always been held by members of the Catholic Church, for he found that in the United States high dignitaries of the Catholic Church were content that the schools should be made secular in their character rather than that the Protestant Bible should be read and taught in them. The scheme of the Birmingham Board was the logical outcome of the Act of 1870. That Act laid it down that there should be an absolute separation in all schools as to time between the religious and secular instruction, and in the case to which he referred the board had gone a step further and made a separation also with regard both to the teachers and the cost of teaching. Religious teaching had been thrown upon voluntary effort, and as a matter of fact it might be said that close upon 40 per cent. more children were receiving religious instruction in Birmingham than the whole number for which the school board was compelled to provide secular education, while the general condition of the children was in a more satisfactory condition than it had ever been at any former time. He looked with alarm at the probable effect of this amendment. It would throw into the election of boards of guardians all the discord and confusion that frequently attended school board elections, and would not tend to bring about the perfection of religious instruction that was desired. As a general rule boards of guardians refused to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains in workhouses, and he thought it probable that they would use every legal means to avoid contributing towards the cost of educating Catholic children in the Catholic faith. In conclusion, he felt bound to say that this amendment raised a most important principle—a principle which had agitated this country in times past, and which would agitate it again. He grieved that it had been introduced at the eleventh hour, believing that it would justify even a factious opposition and that it would lead to future agitation. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOPWOOD opposed the amendment. The proposal to repeal the 25th Clause was made at a suspicious time; and, after all, what would they gain by it? The 25th Clause left the payment of fees optional, but the amendment of the noble lord would make it compulsory. He wanted to know what was the practical difference between what was now proposed and the clause which was submitted to the House the preceding night. He could not approve the course pursued by the hon. gentleman the member for Bradford.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said that the practical result of substituting boards of guardians for school boards in this matter would be enormously to diminish the fees that will be paid. Hitherto, except in two or three towns, the question had been theoretical rather than practical. In Manchester and Salford, at any rate, the number of parents who would be relieved by boards of guardians would show a diminution of from 50 to 75 per cent. Another practical advantage would be that school boards would be relieved from any discussion in the matter, and after a short time the boards of guardians would take it as a mere matter of business.

On a division Lord Sandon's amendment was carried by 175 to 77; and an amendment by Mr. Fawcett to make the clause optional was negatived by 176 to 72.

Mr. RAMSAY moved the omission of certain words in the clause the effect of which would have been, following the Scotch system, to disfranchise the parents whose children's fees had been paid by the guardians. This was objected to by Mr. Rodwell, Sir G. Bowyer, and Lord Sandon, while Mr. Forster, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. Hopwood spoke strongly in favour of disfranchisement. Mr. Ramsay offered to withdraw his suggestion, but Mr. Hopwood would not allow it to be so disposed of, and on a division it was negatived by 159 to 42.

At the evening sitting, the Report on the Education Bill was resumed and concluded shortly before eleven o'clock. The most important alteration was the repeal of the celebrated 25th Clause, which was moved by its author, Mr. Forster.

Mr. MITCHELL-HENRY congratulated the right hon. gentleman who had introduced the 25th Clause upon his great good fortune in being able to withdraw it. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Roman Catholics had great reason to be grateful to the right hon. gentleman for the consistency and moral courage he had shown upon this question. (Hear, hear.) Irish Roman Catholics would now have only one grievance—that relating to university education. The words for the repeal of Section 25 in the Act of 1870 were then added to the Clause amid cheers.

The House held a morning sitting on Saturday in order to read the Education Bill a third time, and to complete the business of supply.

On the motion for the third reading of the Education Bill,

Mr. H. RICHARD said: I wish, before the third reading of this bill is put from the chair, to record my last protest against it, and to declare my conviction that it is the worst bill, the most unjust, the most reactionary, the most tyrannical in spirit that has been brought before Parliament since Lord Bolingbroke proposed his Schism Bill in the reign of Queen Anne. The object of that measure was the same as this, to put the education of the people of this country in the hands of the Church of England, by discouraging and suppressing all other kinds of education. That failed utterly and ignominiously, as it deserved to fail, and as I hope this also will fail. I believe the party opposite have taken an unwise as well as an unfair advantage of their position as being temporarily in possession of a great majority. They seem to me to have tried to do everything that was most obnoxious and offensive to this side of the House. They know that a large number of gentlemen who sit here, as well as a powerful party out of doors, attach the greatest importance and notice to school boards, because they call in the people themselves to take part in the work of educating their own children. But the party opposite have been aiming at the very existence of school boards. If all the amendments they put on the paper had been carried it would have brought that existence into imminent jeopardy, and I must say that the noble lord himself has done not a little by his speeches to throw discredit on those bodies. (Hear, hear.) Then with regard to denominational schools, there are many of us here, and tens of thousands out of doors, who maintain that the attempt to make national education sectarian is an absurdity and a contradiction in terms, and that it is impossible to have a denominational system imposed upon the people with adequate securities for the rights of conscience. And yet, in the face of this, you are, by this bill, strengthening, and extending, and intensifying the denominational system. Then comes the 25th Clause, which, as it existed even under the Act of 1870, was utterly repugnant to large bodies of persons in the country, because it involved the principle of concurrent endowment, making everybody to pay for teaching everybody else's religion, and because it is practically an acknowledgment on the part of the Government of utter indifference as respects religion, since by paying all sects alike it proclaims aloud its belief that all religions are equally true, or equally false, or equally worthless. But by this bill you make that clause harder than ever by making it compulsory instead of optional. And all this is done on the plea of zeal for religious education. Now, I don't wish to call in question the perfect sincerity of the loud professions which hon. gentlemen opposite have made of their own religiousness. But I don't think the best way of showing our regard for religion is to put it into an Act of Parliament and to force it upon others. I must say that when I listened to the vociferous cheers with which hon. gentlemen opposite have greeted any allusion to the Bible, or the Church, or religious education, I could not help being reminded of Tom Hood's lines—

> A man may cry Church! Church! at every word,
> With no more piety than other people;
> The daw's not reckoned a religious bird
> Because he keeps caw, cawing from the steeple.

(Cheers and laughter.) It is curious to observe the effect which the word "secular" produces upon honourable gentlemen opposite. It seems to have the same effect upon them as it is said a red rag has upon a bull, rousing them into fury. Even my hon. friend the member for Louth, whose sound judgment and generous feelings always keep him, in spite of his fervid Celtic temperament, within the bounds of good taste, indulged yesterday in declamations on this subject which filled me with astonishment and some pain, as coming from him. He told the House that secular education would produce only skilful or clever infidels. But do hon. gentlemen who say such things really mean gravely to aver that all knowledge that is not directly religious or theological is profane and unholy, and has a tendency to produce infidelity? Does my hon. friend maintain that to teach a child writing, and arithmetic, and grammar, and geography, and geology, and botany, and other natural sciences, will make him an infidel? Now it is not untrue to say this—that any church which fears knowledge, though it be but natural knowledge, which wishes to exclude light unless it passes through an ecclesiastical spectrum, through their own

> Storied windows, richly dight,
> Shedding a dim religious light.

Often a very dim religious light—(laughter and cheers)—stands self-condemned, because it fears the truth. (Loud cheers.) Now if all secular knowledge, and all secular pursuits, are perilous to the welfare of the soul, what a plight we must be in who sit in this House, for we are generally dealing here with purely secular matters; and I cordially wish we never dealt with any other than secular matters, for I believe that our discussions of religious questions do very little to promote the interests or to foster the spirit of religion. (Cheers.) Now I wish to explain once more to hon. gentlemen opposite what our views are on this subject. No one wishes the children of our people to be left without religious instruction. I protest against the persistent misrepresentations made on this point. There are many gentlemen who sit on these benches who are as deeply and earnestly anxious that the children should be brought up under religious influence, as any hon. gentleman opposite. But what we contend for is that, in a country like ours, where there is so great a diversity of religious opinion, you cannot, in rate-supported or State-supported schools, give religious instruction without treading on the rights of conscience; that therefore the religious instruction must be given at other times and by other persons—in a word, that there must be united secular and separate religious instruction. Hon. gentlemen opposite who declaim against this principle do not seem to be aware that it was first introduced into the educational system of this country by two great Conservative statesmen, Sir Robert Peel and the late Lord Derby. In 1845 Sir Robert Peel brought forward his scheme for establishing the Queen's colleges in Ireland. Sir James Graham, in introducing the measure in this House, stated very explicitly that if the projected institutions were to be, as they were intended to be, for the use of men of all creeds in Ireland, it would be impossible to give any theological or religious instruction whatever. Then Sir Robert Harry Inglis, a most admirable man in many respects, though somewhat narrow ecclesiastically, immediately followed Sir James Graham, and inquired whether he was to understand that there was to be no religious instruction to be given in the colleges. Sir James Graham assented, and forthwith Sir Robert Inglis denounced the scheme as "a gigantic system of godless education." And yet that was the system introduced by the Conservative Government of that day, and supported, I believe, by the whole strength of the Conservative party. (Cheers.) Then in 1832 the late Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, and Secretary for Ireland under Lord Grey's administration, introduced the Irish system of national education. That was originally intended to be founded on precisely the same principle as that adopted by the Birmingham League, and practised by the Birmingham School Board, of united secular and separate religious instruction. There can be no doubt on this point, because the original draft of Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, in which he expanded his scheme, is still extant. The Royal Commissioners on Irish Education, who reported in 1870, say, "In that draft the plan projected by the Government was described as one of combined literary and separate religious instruction, each department altogether to exclude the other." And Mr. Carlyle, the resident commissioner of the Irish system of education, in whose hands really the whole administration of it rested, said in a letter to the *Times* in 1854:—"The system proposed in Lord Stanley's letter was certainly a system of united, secular, and separate religious instruction." But there is another incidental evidence of a curious character to confirm this. Some gentlemen here may be aware that before the system of national education was introduced, the Government used to help education in that country by giving grants to a society known as the Kildare Street Society, something like the British and Foreign School Society. Now all the religious instruction given in the Kildare Street Society's schools, consisted of reading a portion of Scripture at the opening of the school, either from the received version or the Douay version. And yet Lord Stanley, in his speech in this House, declared that even this minimum of religious instruction was too much for Ireland, because the Roman Catholics objected to the reading of the Scriptures without note or comment. Furthermore, the resident commissioner, Mr. Carlyle, gave evidence in 1837 before a committee of this House, that "it was strictly correct to say that if the term 'school hours' is understood to apply to those hours for which the board supplies tuition, and not merely permits it, the Scriptures cannot be read during school hours in the schools of the board." . . . . He said, further, it was considered "that the board does not take cognisance of the religious instruction at all, but that they allow every denomination to take care of itself, through the clergyman"; that "with the separate religious instruction the commissioners have nothing to do; they have no power of enforcing separate religious instruction at all. If it be

not given, the fault is not with the system, but with those who neglect their duty." The commissioners employ no one to give the separate instruction beyond the school-house, neither school books, nor other means." And, as my hon. friend the member for Birmingham said yesterday, in 1866 there was a very remarkable declaration made in favour of this system, signed by 2,754 members of the united Churches of England and Ireland. The signatures comprised the Primate of all Ireland, the Lord Justice of Appeal, noblemen, 45; bishops, 5; deputy-lieutenants, 146; justices of the peace (not deputy-lieutenants), 146; clergymen, 733; professional men, country gentlemen, and merchants, 800; miscellaneous signatures, about 387; total, 2,754. The declaration says:—"We, the undersigned members of the United Church of England and Ireland, desire to express our earnest hope that the principle of united secular education, as opposed to the denominational system, may be maintained in Ireland." And thus hon. gentlemen will see that the scheme they have been denouncing as some terrible innovation introduced by the Birmingham League, or started by Dissenters to subserve some sinister sectarian purpose, owes its birth to Conservative statesmanship, and has primates and bishops for its sponsors. But I can call in a more modern witness, whose testimony will, I am sure, be received with respect by hon. gentlemen opposite—no other than the hon. gentleman the member for the University of Cambridge. In the discussions that took place on the bill in 1870, the hon. gentleman suggested a plan identical with that of the Birmingham League. These are his words:—"Solution of the religious difficulty might perhaps be found in encouraging the different denominations to send voluntary, and it might be, unpaid teachers into the rate-created schools to teach religion, these teachers being either laymen or ministers. They would give instruction according to their own formularies to those who pleased to attend. There is sufficient religious zeal amongst the various denominations to incite them to provide voluntary teachers for day-schools as they do now for Sunday schools." Now this is absolutely the plan now in operation in the Birmingham School Board schools, and I really must suggest to my hon. friend the member for Birmingham whether he ought not in his motion to propose the member for the University of Cambridge as honorary vice-president of the Birmingham League. (Laughter and cheers.) Now, in regard to this bill, I find it hard to believe that the people of this country will long submit to have the education of their children placed in priestly hands, especially at a time when priestly pretensions are becoming every day more exorbitant and audacious. That this is so I can prove by the authority of a very distinguished member of this House. The speech from which I am about to quote was delivered at a Church congress held at Wolverhampton in 1867. The speaker is referring to the hindrance to Church extension, and says: "One great hindrance to Church extension is the impression that widely prevails, and I think not without cause, that not only among the High Church clergy, but also among the clergy generally, there is a strong growth of what I may broadly call a priestly feeling. . . . During the last few years every one must have observed more and more, even among clergymen of the evangelical and moderate party, a steady, quiet, stealing growth—though without the least guile or sinister intention—of the feeling that the clergy are a priestly order. . . . We believe that that feeling is the parent of great and serious evils. . . . We believe it leads to inordinate multiplication and the burdensome infliction of rites and ceremonies. . . . We believe that when the temporal power will assist, it leads to the extermination of all who differ from the priestly body. We believe that the priestly idea leads to the establishment of another master in every household, by every hearth, in the place of the husband and the father. We believe, and history shows us, in all creeds, in all times, and in all countries, the same thing—that this priestly feeling ends in raising up and establishing a human, artificial barrier between man and his God." Then comes a remark in which I very cordially concur. Let me remind you that ever since the art of printing resulted in the distribution of books throughout the country—ever since knowledge ceased to be the exclusive possession of the clergy, there has been no faltering in the determination of the people not to have a priestly rule in England. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Now, at the head of that speech I find the name of Lord Sandon. (Laughter and cheers.) And I confess I find it hard to understand how the noble lord, who, with so much apparent sincerity deplores the growth of the priestly feeling among all classes of the clergy of the Church of England, and has described in such graphic language the terrible fruits of that feeling, can have allowed himself to be made the instrument of pressing through this House a bill the tendency and object of which is to consign the education of the people of this country, to a large extent at least, into the hands of those very clergy. (Cheers.) Now, sir, in conclusion I wish distinctly to give notice that I for one do not accept this bill as a settlement of the education question. (Hear, hear.) I hope we may consider, after the motion proposed by the noble marquis on the report, that this is the conclusion of the whole Liberal party, that we feel ourselves at liberty, whenever we have the opportunity, to reverse the unjust and tyrannical policy embodied in this bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Lefevre wished to record his protest against the bill. When he voted for the second reading he did not at all anticipate the action the Government had now taken. Faith had not been kept with the House of Commons, and he stated distinctly that if the bill had been introduced in the shape it had now assumed it never would have passed. He felt bound to protest against the spirit of aggressive sectarianism which the Government had shown.

Mr. Birley did not believe there was any feeling against denominational schools in the country, and he hoped after the bill had passed the acrimonious views which had been expressed would disappear.

Mr. Cowen said the noble lord the Vice-President of the Council had accused the opponents of this bill of inconsistency. He said that some of them condemned the bill because of its severity and stringency, and others on account of its weakness. There was more apparent than real consistency in these views. (Hear, hear.) As an educational project the bill was feeble and inefficient, while as a piece of machinery for strengthening denominational schools, and increasing the power and influence of the Church clergy, it was in no sense a weak bill. (Hear, hear.) Unfortunately, in the Act of 1870 school boards were treated as a penalty to be imposed on districts which had not sufficient school accommodation, the Government declaring themselves in favour of denominational schools, and he was not therefore surprised that honourable gentlemen opposite were opposed to them, and should try to get rid of them, but yet he thought the criticisms made upon them were unreasonable and unfair. They came into existence at a period when party and political feeling was strong. The system of election was the very worst that could be adopted, and sent to the boards men whose sole object was to weaken and destroy them, yet in spite of all these disadvantages, the result where school boards had been fairly tried had been highly satisfactory. On the other hand, with regard to the objections as to cost, they all knew that the period for which these boards had been in existence was not sufficient test of what they would do. (Hear.) With regard to town councils and boards of guardians, he thought the former had already as much as they could do in dealing with municipal and sanitary matters; but on the other hand, if they could find the time for it, he thought they were bodies well fitted to conduct this work, and he could not understand why, if they were to have this matter put into their hands, they should not also have power to build schools. (Hear, hear.) But to the boards of guardians he had the strongest objection. (Cheers) They were not elected by the people, they contained a number of *ex-officio* members, and by their system of election the other members represented property and not the people. Nor had guardians been hitherto characterised by great interest in educational matters. (Cheers.) They had often heard it said at country meetings that the best workman was always the least educated; and when the labourer became educated it altered his condition; made him dissatisfied, and led him to emigrate. He had no wish to be unjust, but he thought he had seen some symptoms of that feeling in the House. But education was now becoming fashionable, and where it became fashionable it became imperial and despotic. (Cheers and laughter.) Therefore it was now said by hon. gentleman opposite, not that they would oppose this bill, but that they would give the smallest amount of education possible. To this he strongly objected—for of all men he maintained that the poor man was the person of all others who wanted education. To the poor man education was his character, his stock in trade, and it was a disgrace to our country that the standard of education in England was so low. (Cheers.) The result of giving these powers to the guardians would be to hand over education in those districts to the clergyman and the squire. It was customary to say that the clergy were strongly in favour of education, and had made great sacrifices for it. So far as his experience went, they supported Church schools, but Church schools only, and he believed the reason was that they found them useful as proselytising mediums. (Hear, hear.) At a recent meeting at Manchester, Archdeacon Denison delivered a speech, in which he expressed his strong objection to educational inspectors and their work. He placed every obstruction in their way, and gave an anecdote with reference to the visit of one of the inspectors, whom, after some consideration, he had allowed to enter his school. The inspector said he would go, and after he had been there two hours he (Archdeacon Denison) said to his wife, "Let us go and see what that man's doing; he's been there two hours now, and has had time to spoil the whole of the children in school." They got into the school just as he was finishing, and were informed by the inspector that he had nearly done, to which he (Archdeacon Denison) replied that he was glad to hear it. (Laughter.) "Did the children ever sing?" the inspector asked, "Oh, yes," Archdeacon Denison replied, and, turning to his wife, asked her to start them. His wife had been teaching the children to sing "Goosey, goosey, gander," so after getting their voices into tune, the children struck up—

"Goosey, goosey, gander,
Whither do you wander?
Upstairs and downstairs,
And in the lady's chamber.

"Old Daddy Long-legs
Wouldn't say his prayers;
Take him by the left leg,
And throw him downstairs."

(Much laughter.) The inspector immediately left, and he (the archdeacon) had never seen an inspector, either diocesan or any other, ever since, and he hoped he never would. It was unnecessary for him (Mr. Cowen) to make a comment on this; it showed sufficiently the kind of thing which was accounted education in some Church schools. Hon. members opposite seemed to think that religion could be taught in the schools. They could not thus teach religon; they might teach dogmatic theology, or rather certain dogmatic tenets; but religon was not a thing evaporating in a form of words. It was heart worship, it was sympathy and kindliness, and could not be engendered in schools alone. On this question they were altogether wrong. Instead of teaching the people what to think, they should teach them to think for themselves, not loading their minds with the thoughts of others. (Cheers.) Before this bill left the house, he had felt anxious, as a humble and sincere advocate of unsectarian education, to enter his protest against this bill; but at the same time he must bear his testimony to the kindness and courtesy with which the noble lord opposite had conducted the measure through the House. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. C. S. Read maintained that the bill, instead of not going far enough, went too far, for it imposed serious restrictions on the employment of juvenile labour in agriculture, greater restrictions than the educational requirements of the bill demanded. He feared by the provision as to educating children up to fourteen, they would raise up a spirit of hostility to the bill in the country, which, though not so noisy or so powerful as that of the Birmingham League, would be almost as difficult to oppose.

Mr. Burt expressed his regret that so much had been said in favour of giving education to the working man to make him a mere valuable money-making machine, rather than as a means of developing what was best and noblest in his nature and character, and promoting his intellectual and moral advancement. (Hear, hear.) He also regretted that a considerable amount of excitement and bitterness had been imported into the discussions upon the measure, but thought that, with the exception of one or two unfortunate slips, the noble lord had conducted the bill not only with great ability, but with great temper, good sense, and good feeling. (Hear, hear.) The provision with regard to the age at which children should be allowed to commence work was a most valuable one, as it would give them an opportunity of laying the foundation of a good physical constitution. (Hear, hear.) There might be differences of opinion as to the suitable age at which children should be employed, but after that age had been attained it was very undesirable to prevent them from being employed in a useful way, as it would probably add to their ignorance, idleness, and improvidence. (Hear, hear.) He thought it very undesirable that even town councils, from which bodies the direct representatives of working men were excluded, should have the power of enforcing attendance. Compulsion in itself was necessarily distasteful and unpopular—(Hear, hear)—but if it had to be applied it should be applied in the least objectionable way, and by those in whom the people most concerned had the utmost confidence. He objected to the board of guardians, because they were the most unpopular body in this country with the classes who were likely to be affected by the bill. The feeling of independence was very strong among the working classes in the North of England, and they desired most strongly to avoid coming into contact with boards of guardians. It was desirable that that independent feeling should be strengthened and encouraged, but this bill would, he feared, produce one of two effects which were greatly to be deprecated—either it would weaken that feeling and familiarise the working classes with the machinery of pauperism, or it would put a stigma and a degradation upon education itself which would make it distasteful to them. (Hear, hear.) It had been said that the working classes were in favour of what was called religious education. Having attended a great many meetings on the subject, he had invariably found that the working men declared in favour of a national system of education, based upon the principle of being free, compulsory, and entirely unsectarian. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Bowyer contended that no teaching could be really useful which did not combine the knowledge necessary for the practical purposes of life with the principles of religion.

Lord Sandon, replying to various criticisms, said that the guardians were now becoming municipal institutions, and pointed to the improvements in the code as a proof that the Government was anxious for an improvement in the quality of education. As to Mr. Richard's hard words, he consoled himself by the remembrance that he had spoken much more harshly of the late Government, and he had the authority of many leading Nonconformists for asserting that Nonconformists, as a rule, did not take the same view of the bill as Mr.

Richard. As to Mr. Shaw Lefevre's charge of breach of faith, he left that for the country to decide. Finally, he reviewed the bill as it now stood for third reading, and, thanking the House for the assistance he had received from all quarters, he said that he should endeavour to forget all the opposition that had been made to the measure, and appealed to hon. members, whatever their political or theological views might be, to try in their districts with might and main to lay the foundations broad and deep for the general instruction of their people. (Cheers.)

Mr. GOSCHEN remarked that the noble lord had placed before them the position in which he considered the bill would leave the House. In two sentences he would state only two results which would occur to many hon. members on that (the Liberal) side of the House, as the position in which the bill would leave the House. School boards had suffered in reputation and in power. (Hear hear.) The 25th clause had been repealed, but a worse clause had been substituted. (Hear, hear.) Whilst the noble lord said that a bone of contention had been removed, they would find that the new arrangement would cause as much contention and heartburning, and would be more universal because it would extend over a wider area than the 25th clause, of which it took the place. (Hear, hear.) Under these circumstances what course ought those of them who felt strongly on this subject to pursue? He would only speak for himself, but he believed that he should be speaking the sentiments of a great many hon. members on his own side of the House when he said that throughout the whole course of this bill their patience, and he might almost say their political consciences, had been stretched to the utmost. (Cheers.) There were many of them who felt that the 25th clause had left a grievance in the minds of large classes of the community, and that no bill which did not, to a certain extent, remedy the grievance under which these classes thought they were labouring would be a satisfactory measure. But so anxious were many of them to support Her Majesty's Government in the interests of education that they did not oppose the bill at its earlier stages. Many of them voted in favour of the second reading, and even when Mr. Pell's clause, which created so much dissatisfaction, had been accepted by the Government, and the bill was reported, they confined themselves again simply to a protest, so anxious were they to show their interest in the educational part of the measure. But subsequent to that protest, and notwithstanding the proof of conciliation given by the leader of the Opposition, in discussing the clauses on the report another blow was struck in the same direction of strengthening denominational schools, and again offending against the just claims of Dissenters. He asked whether it was a fair mode of dealing with the House that on the report at the end of the session, when it was impossible to give the country an opportunity of pronouncing on such a matter as this, a radical change should be made in the character of the bill. (Hear, hear.) The 25th clause had been repealed by the triumphant exercise on the part of one party of its power to put an end to a dispute by force of its majority. The majority of the House of Commons had voted once for all that the school boards should no longer have any discretion in this matter, and that their discretion should cease in the interests of denominational schools. If thereby what the noble lord called a bone of contention had been removed from the area of the school board it had unfortunately not removed it from the area of the ratepayers and those interested in education. There was no other course open for those who felt strongly upon this matter than, if there should be a division, to vote against the third reading. Except on the strongest provocation it would not have been their duty to resist the third reading, but the pledge that the bill should not aggravate the religious difficulty had not been kept. That difficulty had been aggravated in a manner which would set a large portion of the country against the bill and prevent its receiving that measure of support in its execution which in other circumstances it would have obtained. To compel children to enter denominational schools was against religious equality, and hon. members opposite had never attempted to answer the practical question put to them over and over again, whether they would compel children of Church of England parents to enter Unitarian schools with only the protection of the Conscience Clause. The noble lord opposite might find that by making the topic of ratepayers' burdens the lever in exciting feeling against school boards and in favour of denominational schools he would gain a temporary success, but he believed that in the long run the country would come to be of opinion that it was impossible to continue a system under which children of all religious denominations were compelled in many cases to enter the schools of one denomination supported by public grants and by payment out of the rates. If a division were challenged he would certainly vote against the bill.

Mr. FORSTER differed entirely from Mr. Goschen, and thought the educational results of the bill much too great to be thrown away. These he described, contending that the bill was now one of universal direct compulsion, and, with regard to the two objections taken by Mr. Goschen, he thought Mr. Pell's clause would have very little effect, and that the substitution of the guardians for school boards and the adoption of the Scotch system for the 25th clause would reduce the bone of contention to very small dimensions. Next came the important point which would oblige him not to record his vote at all, and that was the relaxation of the conditions of the Parliamentary grants. He could not put himself in the position by voting for the third reading of being supposed to have voted for the change. He believed its effect would be very great, but that ultimately it would be precisely the opposite of what was expected by its promoters. Denominational schools carried on without subscriptions, if they did not become merely State schools, would be very much subjected to State control. (Hear, hear.) One word with respect to the effect of this bill on the compromise established by the Act of 1870. He thought the Government had not done wisely in disturbing the settlement of 1870, and he must be allowed to say that, in consequence of these alterations in the conditions of the grants with respect to school boards, he did not consider himself bound by an engagement he might have been supposed to enter into at the passing of that Act. (Cheers.) In regard to the Act of 1870, he had been in this pleasant position—that he had never felt himself compelled by expediency or for the purpose of getting the bill passed to do anything that he did not regard as fair and just and in the true interests of education. (Cheers.) He put himself now in this position, that if he should find that a course with regard to education ought to be adopted for the good of the children of the country somewhat different from what was followed in 1870 he should feel himself free to adopt it, though he must be allowed to say that he was still of opinion that the Act of 1870 was framed upon fair and just principles. (Cheers.)

The House divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes	119
Noes	46
Majority	—73

The announcement of the numbers was received with much cheering.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, amid renewed cheering from the Ministerial benches.

A large deputation, representing various Liberal associations throughout the country, waited on Wednesday upon the Marquis of Hartington at Devonshire House, and pointed out the objections of the Liberal party to the Education Bill, more especially to the clauses which have been embodied in it since its introduction. The deputation held a preliminary meeting at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., and then went to Devonshire House, where Sir Charles Dilke introduced the deputation to Lord Hartington, who was accompanied by Mr. John Bright, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Playfair, and Mr. Adam. Sir Charles Dilke said that the thirty-six members of the House of Commons who were present only accompanied the deputation, which was composed of the representatives of the Liberal associations throughout all parts of England. They considered that the compromise of 1870 had been broken through, and whatever views they held in 1870, all believed they should be united in opposition to the Education Bill now before the House of Commons. They thought this bill had re-opened the whole question of education, and that the Liberal party who were against it were bound to say so before the bill became law, and were bound to put their opinion on record by entering their protest against it. Mr. J. S. Wright, Mr. Illingworth, and other gentlemen having spoken, Lord Hartington, in reply, said he regretted the course which had been taken by the Government, and while he could not go altogether as far as some members of the party desired, he did not think the measure should be allowed to leave the House of Commons without a formal protest against the mode in which it had been carried through Committee. He believed that the best interests of the party as a whole and the interests of the education of the country would be best served, not by meeting the bill with uncompromising opposition, but by placing it on record that it is the Government which has disturbed the settlement of 1870, and that, therefore, the Liberals could not be expected, on their side, to look on the bill as a final settlement of the question. Lord Hartington, at the request of Mr. Fawcett, gave the terms of the resolution which he proposed to move, and the deputation then thanked his lordship and withdrew.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

MR. GORDON IN CLEVELAND.—On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings last, Mr. Gordon, accompanied by Mr. Andrew, of Leeds, addressed meetings at Loftus and Brotton, two great centres of mining population in Cleveland, North Riding. There was a good attendance, more especially at the latter place, and great interest manifested. There was no opposition, and a hearty vote of thanks.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.—At Great Steeping, near Spilsby, on Monday, July 31, nearly the whole population turned out to hear an address from Mr. Lummis, which was exceedingly well received, both Conformists and Nonconformists applauding the Liberation policy. On Tuesday evening Crowland near Peterborough, supplied Mr. Lummis with an audience of about 400, who without a dissentient accepted his advocacy of religious equality. The Rev. W. Marriott supported him. Wednesday found Mr. Lummis at Reppingate, near Bourne, with an audience far less promising, but attentive and appreciative.

It is said that Dr. Trench, Archbishop of Dublin, is about to resign.

A "DEFOE MEMORIAL MANSE" AT TOOTING.—Upwards of two centuries ago Daniel Defoe resided at Tooting, where he founded a Nonconformist place of worship. An effort is now being made to erect a monument to his memory. A piece of freehold land has been purchased—the most elevated in the neighbourhood—and on this site preparations are being made for the erection of a memorial manse for the occupation of the Nonconformist minister of the church founded by Defoe.

THE BURIALS BILL.—The Bishop of Bangor, speaking on Friday at the Bangor Annual Diocesan Conference, said Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill was an evidence of great worldly wisdom in its author, who had raised a grievance where none before existed. He (the bishop) had interred numbers of Dissenters, and had never had a single complaint or objection to the reading of the Church Burial Service. Neither had he found persons unwilling to join in it. He was personally in favour of a special service for unbaptised infants or persons whom the clergy could not bury with a sure hope of a joyful resurrection. The Conference passed a resolution *nem. con.* in favour of the exclusion from the churchyards of all services but those of the Established Church.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP ACT.—At a meeting of the Church of England Working Men's Society, at St. Alban's Schoolroom, Holborn, on Saturday, a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in which he states, with reference to the Public Worship Regulation Act, that he could not with advantage add anything to his former expression of opinion as contained in the pamphlet, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" Resolutions were afterwards passed by the meeting praying Convocation not to sanction any further proceedings under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and pledging itself to use its best endeavours to obtain religious instruction in board schools.

NONCONFORMISTS AND THE MAGISTRACY.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the Earl of Sandwich made a personal explanation. It had been stated in the House of Commons by the right hon. gentleman the member for Birmingham that as Lord-Lieutenant of Huntingdon he had, in making appointments of magistrates for that county, carefully excluded Nonconformists from the commission of the peace. To that statement he wished to give an unqualified denial. The way in which it arose, he believed, was this. At the last general election Mr. Arnold contested the borough of Huntingdon as the successor to such distinguished men as Pollock, Peel, and Baring. Mr. Arnold was unsuccessful, and it was stated by that gentleman in a letter to Mr. Gladstone that he (Lord Sandwich) had refused to admit Nonconformists to the commission of the peace. Whenever he had been called upon to make an appointment of magistrates he had never inquired whether the list contained the names of any Nonconformists or not; and if it was a fact that there were no Nonconformist magistrates in the county of Huntingdon, he supposed it was because they were very few. He had never considered either religion or politics in making such appointments, but only whether the names of those submitted to him were those of men fit for the office or not. To this Mr. Arthur Arnold replies in the paper that Lord Sandwich's action in these matters was notorious and unanswerable, but that soon after his letter appeared, his lordship did actually appoint to the magistracy the gentleman whose claims he (Mr. Arnold) had enforced, viz., the Mayor of Huntingdon, whose father had been a magistrate for the county, and who had himself been personally known to Lord Sandwich as a near neighbour for very many years.

Religious and Denominational News.

THE WESLEYANS AND LAY REPRESENTATION.

The discussion on this important subject was commenced at the Friday meeting of the Conference now being held at Nottingham.

Dr. PUNSHON proposed that the reports now read be received, and that Conference proceed to consider the subject of lay representation. It was seconded by the ex-President, and agreed to.

Dr. PUNSHON said he intended to move, with certain verbal alterations, the third resolution of the mixed committee, which is as follows:—

That it is expedient that lay representatives should be admitted into, and take part in the proceedings of the Conference during the time when such matters shall be considered and decided as shall be declared to be within the province of ministers and laymen acting conjointly.

The Rev. E. J. ROBINSON seconded the resolution. A letter on lay representation, from the Rev. W. B. Pope, whose health did not permit him to be present, was read. It argued against the admission of laymen as an integral part of the Conference, and urged that there was no precedent for the proposal, either in or out of Methodism. The Rev. W. ARTHUR asked that Mr. Stevenson might read his address, as he could not, in his state of health,

make himself heard. He urged them to accept the report of the mixed committee. Such an act would commend them to the conscience of the people, and give them influence with many who were not their people, and who thought their ministerial claims too high. He believed the interests of the preachers were safe with the people, and the interests of the people were safe with the ministers. A policy of confidence was always a policy of peace, but a policy of distrust led to disaster. The demands of these people were righteous, and he implored the Conference to grant them. Dr. Rigg said that from what Mr. Arthur had said it would seem that some claims of a very high character had been recently set up with regard to the pastoral office, and the discussion made him feel that he had been out of the country. He agreed with every word of what Mr. Arthur had said in his beautiful address, and he also agreed with some things in Mr. Pope's letter. His former studies had placed him in these questions on a basis of constitutional reform. As to the underlying principle of lay representation, he affirmed that financial affairs were not a part of the pastoral life. There was, therefore, no question of principle in the matter before them. But the resolution pointed to a particular mode of lay representation. There was a difference between the position the laymen had in the district and that which it was proposed to give them in the Conference. On the plan proposed, the Conference would be something like a series of dissolving views; for some ministers who were present at the opening of the Conference would not be members of the mixed Conference, and the members of the latter would not be members at the close of the Conference. The scheme before them made no provision for the complete close of the Conference as a pastoral assembly. It might be before the close of the discussion that they might come nearer than they supposed to having two Conferences. Still, he must say, that in the main they would have to accept the essentials of the report of the mixed committee. They could not go back from it in essential points. For the future, they might have to come to modification in some of the details. He believed that a genuine Conservative feeling had dictated the recommendations of the mixed committee, both on the part of the ministers and laymen.

On Saturday the debate was resumed by the Rev. J. R. Hargreaves, who moved the remission of the whole question to the consideration of the next district meetings where the laymen are present. He urged that no damage could arise by delay, and denied all desire to obstruct. Dr. Jobson seconded the amendment. He was prepared to submit to the decision of the Conference, but the proposed changes involved so much that to adopt them without consulting the brethren at large would be a great moral wrong. The plan proposed was only six weeks old, and that was not enough. The Rev. Mr. Loutit argued in favour of the proposals of the committee, both the New Testament and historical evidence showing that the laity had a right to a share in the government of the Church. The Rev. B. Gregory took the same side, and observed that in the Conference ministers would always have a majority. He admired the moderation of the laymen in the proposals. The Rev. Richard Roberts supported the amendment, and argued that the proposals themselves required that all new rules should be transmitted to the district meetings, and he thought it would be most safe to do so in this instance, while there are 400 missionaries in connection with the Conference who have some right to be consulted on the subject. The Rev. G. T. Perks could not give a silent vote, and fully realised the gravity of the position. He gave strong reasons for supporting the original motion, and believed the introduction of the laity would help to form a bulwark against those forms of democracy which have sometimes threatened the destruction of their citadel. The Rev. J. Portrey supported the amendment. The Rev. E. E. Jenkins said he would be no party to any innovations that would alter the Methodism of John Wesley, and while he would support the amendment for delay he would not hinder the resolution. He thought that the whole scheme should be seen, and that they should ask what the future consequence might be. They were legislating, not for 1876, but for 1976. The Rev. Thornley Smith wished to see the principle of the admission of laymen into the Conference affirmed, and then time taken for the working out of details. In his opinion, it would be for the peace and prosperity of the connection. The Rev. John Bedford said he had always desired lay and ministerial co-operation as far as it could be well and wisely done; but if the principle be once admitted, where will the end be? He did not believe the plan could be worked out in any year within the eighteen days allowed by law for the sittings of Conference, and he therefore supported the amendment.

The debate was adjourned.

At the ordination service held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Nottingham, forty-six young men were ordained. The ex-President, the Rev. Gervase Smith, delivered the charge. In the course of his charge, the ex-President said that a candidate to be acceptable to the Methodist people and to the Methodist Conference must be able to preach. As a rule, where Sacerdotalism prevailed, the sermon was lightly esteemed; but Protestantism had always recognised the supremacy of the pulpit. Romanism, until very recent times, had never encouraged the preacher. The orders of those who had been that day ordained were Scriptural, and therefore valid. The High-Church ministers, however, who boasted of their apostolical succession, would wish to strip them of their ministerial character. In virtue of that succession the High-Church ministers claimed the exclusive rights, privileges, and responsibilities of the ministers in this land. The only exception which some of them would make was in favour of the Romish priesthood. The foundation of any such claim was rotten. Ordination by presbyters was equally valid with that by bishops, and consequently the ministry of all the reformed Protestant churches was equally valid with that of any Episcopal Church, Presbyters were as much successors of the apostles as bishops were. A succession of the truth of doctrine, of faith, and holiness, of the pure Word of God, and of the sacraments duly administered, was the only essential succession necessary to a Christian church. The charge closed with practical and devotional directions to the newly-ordained ministers. Subsequently the division of circuits was considered and also applications for additional ministers. The Conference was reluctantly compelled to decline several pressing applications for additional ministers, from the fact that the supply of men is greatly below the demand, and to accept and train men of doubtful piety or talent would be but to burden and embarrass the connexion in future years. At Thursday's sitting several connexional appointments were made. The Rev. John Kilner was elected missionary secretary; the president (the Rev. A. Macaulay), home mission secretary; the Rev. J. W. Greeves, paid treasurer of the home mission fund; the Rev. J. Hartley, of Bradford, governor of Woodhouse Grove Schools; and the Rev. H. J. Pope, one of the chapel secretaries. On Thursday evening the Mayor and Mayoress and the sheriff of Nottingham entertained the ministers and their friends at a conversazione in the Mechanics' Hall. There were about 1,400 present, and many of the leading citizens were there to welcome their guests. The Mayor, in an appropriate speech, welcomed the Conference to Nottingham. The president and Dr. Punshon suitably acknowledged the honour and kindness which had been shown them. Refreshments were provided for the guests, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The Annual Assembly concluded its sittings on Saturday at the Hanover Chapel, Sheffield. A new scheme for evangelistic work in London was adopted. It is to be an extension of the labours carried on by the London Mission Committee, the minister to have a salary of 150*l.*, with furnished house, rent, and taxes, and to act as secretary to the committee. It was decided that the next annual meeting should be held at Louth. There were also invitations from Manchester and Monkwearmouth. One of the reports, presented by the chapel secretary (the Rev. E. Boaden), showed that the connexion had increased the value of its property during the year by 66,000*l.*

As we stated in our last number, the Rev. T. M. Booth was elected president for the year, and some 400 ministers, representing 1,300 congregations, were present. In the course of the proceedings the President said that there had been an increase of 2,265 full members during the year, and of 2,744 on trial. Altogether, in various ways, there had been an increase of 12,000 to 13,000 persons in connection with their churches during that period. There had been an increase of fourteen Sunday-schools, with 6,000 scholars and teachers. He had got statistics showing that the various Methodist sections had increased over 60,000 in the year.

At one of the sittings there was a very warm discussion on a motion by Rev. J. Withington, Leeds, that a fraternal greeting be sent to the Wesleyan Conference at Nottingham. Strong language was used by various speakers, Rev. J. Colman, of Manchester, declaring the Wesleyans to be the most despotic and more Papistic in its claims than any Church in Christendom, in addition to sitting with closed doors and ignoring a free press. After a protracted and very excited discussion, the resolution was lost, seventy-six members voting for and eighty-eight against.

At another sitting the Rev. Marmaduke Miller, the Connexional editor, moved the following resolution on religious equality, which was carried by acclamation:—

That this Assembly tenders its cordial thanks to Henry Richard, Esq., M.P., for the earnestness and ability with which he has in many ways advocated the cause of religious equality during the present session of Parliament. The Assembly would also record its strong conviction that the union now existing between the Church and State is a violation of political justice, as well as a source of strife and division in the Christian Church. The Assembly prays that the time may soon come when the State shall no longer take charge of the religious interests of the country.

The Rev. W. Griffith (Derby) had given notice of a motion discountenancing the use of the title "reverend." Owing, however, to the small number of ministers present towards the close of the assembly, he withdrew it with the expression of a hope that the subject might be considered next year. Resolutions were passed in favour of an equitable settlement of the burial question, and of temperance reform. In connection with the Chapel Loan Fund it was reported that the loans repaid during the year amounted to 2,155*l.* 7*s.*, and loans advanced during the year, 2,200*l.* During the year 33 new chapels have been built, at a cost of 51,971*l.*, raised towards this 26,385*l.*, leaving a debt of 25,568*l.*; enlargements 62, cost 12,606*l.*, raised 10,146*l.*, debts 2,460*l.*; schools built 16, cost 9,254*l.*, raised 6,151*l.*, debts 3,103*l.*; houses built or purchased 5, cost 3,076*l.*, raised 897*l.*, debts 2,179*l.*; raised towards other debts 23,217*l.* The total expenditure was 76,907*l.*; money raised towards new erections, enlargements, and reduction of debts, 66,796*l.* This indicates considerable progress.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF WALES.

The fifth annual assembly of the above Union, representing about a thousand congregations, and an aggregate of more than a hundred thousand members, was held at Cardiff, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of last week.

The President for the year was the Rev. R. Thomas, Bala. Two powerful sermons were delivered on Tuesday evening by the Revs. E. H. Evans, of Carnarvon, and E. Lewis, Brynbian. At seven o'clock on Wednesday morning the first conference was held, when the Rev. E. Williams, Dinas, read a paper on "The Devotional Part of Public Worship." At ten o'clock the same day, prayer being offered by the Rev. J. Davies, of Glandwr, the president delivered a masterly address from the chair. He took for his subject, "The Scriptures and the Proper Use thereof." At subsequent sittings of the Union, papers were read on "The Relation of Sacred Music to Religious Revivals," by the Rev. D. Griffiths, of Dolgelly, and upon "The Religious Education of the Young in our Churches." At the afternoon meeting, an address was delivered by Hugh Owen, Esq., of London, who attended as a deputation from the Congregational Total Abstinence Society. Mr. Owen also took the opportunity of thanking his countrymen for the heartiness of their response to the appeal on behalf of the University College for Wales in October of last year, when the sum of 3,160*l.* was collected.

Resolutions embodying the sentiments of Mr. Owen's address were cordially agreed upon.

The Education Bill now before Parliament was next discussed, when the following resolution, moved by Gohebydd and seconded by D. E. Williams, Esq., J. P. of Hirwain, was unanimously and enthusiastically passed:—"That this meeting attaches the utmost value to the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in so far as it advances in the direction of a system of a national education free from the teaching and influence of denominationalism, and this meeting observes with deep regret the marked tendency of some of the provisions of the Education Bill now before Parliament to extend the power of denominationalism in an offensive and dangerous form, and the meeting feels called upon to enter a solemn protest against the attempt thus made to use elementary schools, supported by public funds, as means for promoting the interests of a sect."

A petition embodying this resolution, signed by the president, was sent to the House of Commons. At seven o'clock the same evening a public meeting, which was very numerously attended, was held under the presidency of David Davies, Esq., Maesyffynor, when able addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, Morriston, on "The Dangers of the Age from Priestly Assumptions." The Rev. W. Nicholson, of Groeswen, on "The Danger to the Church from Prevailing Drinking Customs." The Rev. W. Roberts, Liverpool, on "The Danger to the Age from Loose Opinions regarding Sacred Things," and by the Rev. W. Jenkins, Pentre on "The Hopeful Prospect of the Age notwithstanding all Dangers."

The following morning a conference of a business character was held at seven o'clock, when the Rev. W. Evans, of Aberaeron, was elected chairman of the Union for the following year. Portmadoc was chosen as the place where the next meetings are to be held. Resolutions were also passed of condolence with Dr. Rees, of Swansea, in his sad bereavement, and of welcome to Gohebydd on his return home in improved health, after his sojourn in Italy. The above meetings were all held in Welsh. On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in English. In the absence of Henry Richard, Esq., M.P., Hugh Owen, Esq., of London, occupied the chair, and eloquent addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Morris, Bristol, Professor Morris, of Brecon, E. H. Evans, of Carnarvon, and Ll. D. Bevan, LL.B., of London.

The New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians) holds its Annual General Conference next week at Accrington, Lancashire, in the Abbey-street Church. The various congregations in Great Britain will be represented by their ministers and delegates.

Bournemouth.—The Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A., eldest son of the Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, has accepted an invitation to assist the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., in the pastorate of the Baptist Church meeting at Bournemouth and at Boscombe, and will enter on the work at the beginning of next month.

Great Coxwell.—The first anniversary of the Great Coxwell Chapel was held on Thursday, August 3, when a sermon was preached in the afternoon by the Rev. H. Quick, of Percy Chapel, Bath. A tea and public meeting were held in a tent in the evening, when addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Quick, B. Sackett, R. W. Mansfield, T. C. Udall, and G. J. Cooke. The chair was taken by the Rev. H. Gillmore, of Weston-super-

Mare. In connection with the village mission, special tent services have been held for a fortnight in the neighbouring villages of Littleworth, Longcott, Watchfield, and Uffington, conducted by various ministers and friends.

Mr. Moody has met with more than three hundred ministers and representatives of the evangelical churches of Boston and vicinity, for consultation as to his going there to labour. Mr. Moody presided, and the conference was confined to these two points—readiness to work and co-operate in the movement, and the best time to begin. A very earnest feeling in favour of Mr. Moody's coming was unanimously expressed. Some desired the work to begin as early as October 1, while others preferred to postpone it till January 1, as Mr. Moody could then remain for a longer time. No decision, however, was arrived at, as Mr. Moody said that all he desired was to learn how the brethren felt. He wishes to spend three months in study, as so much of his preaching had been reported that he feels it to be imperative to take this time to prepare for his next season's work. He withheld his decision as to the time, but it will probably be January 1.—*Weekly News.*

Basingstoke.—A new organ was opened in London-street Congregational Church, Basingstoke, on the 3rd inst., by a service of sacred music. A choice selection was played by Professor J. E. Vernham, of London. The congregation sang several hymns. The Rev. John Flower read the scriptures and offered prayer, and the pastor, Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., delivered an address on the worship of God. The service was largely attended, and was in the highest degree interesting and successful. The organ, which is very chastely decorated, occupies an apse behind the pulpit, and is an instrument of great sweetness and power. It has seventeen stops, and 665 pipes. Cost 285*l.* Built by Messrs. Brown and Son, of 324, Kennington-road, S.E. In connection with this movement considerable improvements have been effected at a further cost of about 70*l.*, comprising a new platform and pulpit, in pitch-pine, of very handsome design. Towards the total outlay about 250*l.* are promised.

Calvinistic Methodists.—The statistics of this denomination for the past year, presented at the General Assembly at Swansea, show an increase of 5,167 in the number of communicants during the year, and of 3,009*l.* in the amount of the collections. The following are the totals:—Churches, 1,098; chapels and preaching stations, 1,212; ministers, 522; preachers, 305; deacons, 3,739; communicants, 106,742; probationers, 6,205; children, in the churches, 49,444; received into memberships, 11,127; expelled, 1,208; deaths, 2,403; Sunday-school teachers, 20,385; scholars, 153,763; total of Sunday-school members, 174,148; hearers, 270,065. Finances:—Pew-rents 21,081*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, ministry collections, 57,296*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; missions, 6,094*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; the poor, 2,660*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; liquidation of chapel debt, 42,056 7*s.* 4*d.*; miscellaneous, 24,853*l.* 6*s.*; total collections, 154,043*l.* 17*s.*; present amount of chapel debt, 205,741*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* A gratifying feature in the increase in the number of members is that it took place throughout the whole denomination, every monthly meeting and presbytery sharing in it.

Correspondence.

ON SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The interest which every Nonconformist should feel in University College, London, makes me wish to make known to your readers the valuable peculiarity in the school connected with that college. In that large school of six hundred and more boys, discipline and good behaviour are kept without any punishment whatever. In some schools when a boy has been idle, or has done wrong, he is caned and thus made to look on the master as an enemy; or he is imprisoned, and kept from play, and thus injured in his health and spirits; or he has an extra lesson imposed upon him, and thus made to think his lessons an evil. But in this school, by the wise arrangement of Mr. Horton, the vice-master, all such punishments are unknown. In their place, if a boy does wrong, the fact is recorded on a slip of paper, which he carries home to his parents, or is sent to his parent, and which he brings back next morning to the master, with the parent's signature to it, as a proof that he has seen it. What the parent says or does to the boy the master never inquires or hears. We may suppose that the parent expresses pain at hearing of the boy's fault, and the boy is sorry to cause pain to his parent. But such is the effect of this magical slip of paper that this large number of boys meet in classes and in the play-ground, and all behave well. It is the only threat which hangs over the boy's head, and it is very rarely called into use. A single anecdote which came to my knowledge will explain better than words the healthy moral tone which now for these six or eight years has prevailed in the school under this gentle discipline. A boy of my acquaintance was describing to a younger sister one of the requirements of the school. "I would not do it," said the little girl, "I would be naughty." "No, you would not be naughty if you were at our school," answered the boy.

It would be well that this mode of upholding discipline should be known and copied in every day-school in the kingdom.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL SHARPE.

32, Highbury-place, Aug. 2, 1876.

TURKS AND CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—As so much misplaced sympathy is exhibited in England for the revolted subjects of the Porte, merely because they assume the name of Christians, you will perhaps allow me, very briefly, to set forth the religious state of the contending parties, in order that your readers may judge for themselves which of the two is most entitled to be called after the holy name of the Divine messenger.

For many years past the emissaries of a large and powerful secret society, the Muscovite Jesuits, have swarmed the now disaffected provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Under the pretence of establishing schools, they have preached a political propaganda, and incited the ignorant populations to rebellion against their sovereign. They have used every effort to impress on these Slav and Bulgarian converts the belief that the Czar is their actual, spiritual, and rightful temporal head. The standard book in these schools is prepared by the authority of the Russian Government, and is a sort of catechism, one portion of which—question No. 17—asks,—

"What are the supernaturally revealed motives for the worship of the Emperor?"

Answer.—The Emperor is the vice-gerent of God to execute the Divine commands; disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself. God will reward us in this world for the worship and obedience we render the Emperor, and punish us severely to all eternity if we neglect to worship him.

This, then, is the religion of the Russo-Greek Church, exhorting a man to be worshipped as God—a dark and abominable idolatry, an invention of hell and Satan to drown men in perdition, a league with death, and a covenant with everlasting damnation.

And it is to support the believers of this blasphemous creed, the false, cruel, and villanous wretches of Montenegro and Servia, who thus impiously pay Divine honours to a sinful man, that certain journals are now raising their hideous yell of pretended sympathy. As to Christianity, these bloodthirsty scoundrels profess it only in name, while they, and all their champions, degrade the Divine creed of Jesus by pretending to believe in it.

Now compare this Church of Beelzebub with the sublime, spiritual faith of Islam, in which the Eternal is worshipped without the aid of priests, images, pictures, or ceremonials, in which Christ is reverenced far more than he is by his professed followers, and in which the Holy Spirit is symbolised by the Crescent, to which every true Islamite pays homage. Contrast the universal adoration paid to God in Moslem lands, with the well-bred scepticism so largely prevailing in England—with the atheism of France, the materialism of Germany, the Popish superstition of Spain.

Amongst Mohammedans such a thing as unbelief is unknown. Amongst them anyone who derided the name of Christ would be in danger of death.

In all the social relations of life Mohammedans are an example to Christians. Rather, far rather, would I trust the word of an Osmanli or Arab than that of the modern English business man.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. STOYLES SANDERS.

It is stated that Earl Spencer has promised to lend some of the principal paintings from his gallery at Althorp for exhibition at the South Kensington Museum.

The report of the London and County Bank adopted at the meeting to-day showed a net profit of 130,988*l.*, which, with 14,731*l.* brought in, left an available total of 145,719*l.* The dividend, at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum, absorbs 120,000*l.*, leaving a balance of 25,716*l.* to be carried to the next account. The liabilities on current and deposit accounts and acceptances are 23,881,949*l.*, against 23,209,489*l.* at the same time last year; while on the credit side, the cash on hand and at call amounts to 5,107,363*l.*, against 6,190,391*l.*; and bills discounted, &c., 17,960,831*l.*; against 16,792,096*l.*, on the 30th June, 1875. The investments in Government and other securities are now 2,729,007*l.*, as compared with 2,103,918*l.* last year.

SKETCHES FROM THE GALLERY.

House of Commons, Tuesday Night.

The Session of 1876 is just now in the throes of dissolution; if such a figure of speech be permissible to describe a phenomenon which is an exceedingly dull and unemotional proceeding. With the commencement of the present week the exodus of members has been very marked, and though so many as 150 might by hard whipping be summoned up for a division, the average attendance in the House is much nearer forty. There yet stands in the way of the prorogation a notice of motion, given this evening by Mr. Evelyn Ashley, to recur to the question of the atrocities in Bulgaria; with especial reference to the singular lack of information which the Government have shown themselves possessed of through the medium of the Ambassador at Constantinople. There also awaits us a debate on the Indian Budget, the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill, and the debate on the Extradition Treaty.

This last is a matter which even Sir William Harcourt is beginning to regard with dolorous looks, and to speak of with a melancholy tone. For many weeks the hon. and learned gentleman, having doubtless carefully gone through the authorities on the subject, as they are to be found in the well-stocked library of the House, has had a speech prepared. It would be a pity that so much learning and erudition should be absolutely wasted; but it is also deplorable to contemplate the spectacle of delivering the speech in a House of thirty members, including the whips. Moreover, all the freshness has been taken out of the topic by the circumstance that it has been fully debated in the House of Lords, by authorities second only to Sir William Harcourt. This is very hard, and there is no doubt that the hon. and learned member for Oxford would, if he could with any decency, withdraw from the position he has taken up in view of this question, and would pair for the remainder of the session, leaving extradition to look after itself. But he has obtained such prominence for the debate, and has so persistently, in earlier stages of the session, pressed upon Mr. Disraeli the necessity of finding a day for discussing it, that he cannot now retire and must needs make his speech.

The Indian Budget is to be brought forward on Thursday—a fact which is a striking commentary on the promise given in the earlier part of the session that it should have some chance of full discussion. As it is, Mr. Fawcett will certainly have a speech to deliver; Mr. Grant Duff is hanging about in a manner that presages a disquisition, and Sir George Campbell will certainly not miss an opportunity of descanting on an Indian topic. Perhaps, too, Sir George Balfour may have a speech to deliver; though that hon. gentleman has of late shown himself much chastened in spirit, and bows with sad humility to the fiat the House has decidedly issued, that it will not hear him on any subject whatsoever.

The debate on the atrocities in Bulgaria, and on the position of Sir Henry Elliot and the Government towards them, is, notwithstanding the late period of the session, likely to prove more lively than any of the topics mentioned above. The subject is one which has stirred the House of Commons, or rather the Liberal side of the House of Commons, very deeply. Whilst on the Conservative side abstention from debate, or indulgence in such lame speeches as was made by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, showed that the community of feeling on this subject is not absolutely divided by the floor of the House of Commons. As was indicated last night by the speech of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Government have abandoned the *rôle* of incredulity, and, if Mr. Disraeli interposes in the coming debate, it is probable that he will no longer pose as a political Thomas Didymus. In fact, I should not wonder if the right hon. gentleman, by one of those somersaults for which he is famous, should inform the House that he has always very deeply felt the enormity of the excesses committed by the Turkish forces, and that he cannot understand how it is Sir Henry Elliot has not been more active in protesting against them.

In fact, something of this new attitude was shown last night by Mr. Bourke, in the course of the rambling and hesitating speech he made in the debate suddenly opened by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Bourke said, and pledged his honour for the truth of his statement, that of all men on the face of the earth there was no one who had been more deeply grieved by these atrocities than had Mr. Disraeli. Regarded as an argument, that was surely an unfortunate statement. If Mr. Disraeli has been so

deeply moved, what are we to think of the statements he has made to the House, and which rendered it necessary for Mr. Bourke in the same breath to defend him from the charge of levity? The House of Commons, however, very soon forgets, and if the session were long enough it would be quite open to Mr. Disraeli, in spite of people with such inconvenient memories as Mr. Lowe, to talk Parliament and the country into the belief that he had from the first viewed with indignation and anger these horrible acts, which, when recorded by the correspondent of the *Daily News*, he scornfully denounces as certainly being "exaggerations," and not improbably fabrications.

The House of Commons was at its best last night in this brief debate, as it often is under similar circumstances. There is an inexhaustible force of good debating power in the House of Commons, which is often swamped by the arrangements made for set debate. Compared, for example, with the debate of Monday last on the Eastern Question, and setting aside Mr. Gladstone's speech, which had a value of its own, I should say that the debate of last night was infinitely superior. Hon. members had not had time to load themselves with trite observations and extracts from encyclopædias. The consequence was, that the subject being put before them by Mr. Anderson, in a speech which was, I suppose, the only one prepared for the occasion, member after member got up, and in a few simple and earnest sentences said what they thought of the matter. Under this same aspect the Marquis of Hartington showed himself to great advantage. He is notoriously at his worst when placed in a position where he has to open, or to close, a momentous debate. He "hums" and "hahs" and jogs along till he gets his voice into the sing-song cadence, which carries him through with safety perhaps, but with great pain to his audience. Last night he did not speak for more than ten minutes, and I never heard him speak with greater ease, or with more effect. He had something to say, and he said it freely, tersely, and to the point.

The Education Bill is already, as far as the House of Commons is concerned, a thing of the past, having been read a third time on Saturday. Its last phase was marked by a scene which puts in the shade even that which arose upon the acceptance by the Government of Mr. Pell's clause. The god out of the machine in this case was Lord Robert Montagu, who moved a resolution which practically made compulsory the 25th Clause of the Act of 1870. Lord Sandon, warned by the trouble that had arisen on the Pell Clause, showed a disposition to evade this; promptly following Lord Robert Montagu, and, whilst with constitutional urbanity, acknowledging that he had "put his finger on a blot," begged him not to persist in the motion. On the instant, a coalition was formed between the Irish Catholic members and the Tories below the gangway, and it became clear that, if the noble lord's amendment were opposed, it would be at the expense of a defeat of the Government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer cheerfully accepted this opinion, and throwing over Lord Sandon, as Mr. Disraeli has occasionally thrown him over, adopted the amendment, which has, in spirit, been added to the bill.

THE EDUCATION ACTS.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London, Sir Charles Reed presiding, there was a discussion on the subject of the relative attendances at board schools, ragged schools, and voluntary schools, ending with the withdrawal of the motion upon which it arose. Mr. MacGregor presented a report respecting the children who have been sent to industrial schools from 1872 down to the present year, and made an interesting statement respecting it. A resolution was passed to put into force the compulsory powers of the Board with regard to the purchase of sites for new schools in various parts of the metropolis. The Board adjourned for the recess till Wednesday, the 27th September next.

Mr. John MacGregor has issued an address to the ratepayers of the Greenwich division, announcing that it is not his intention to offer himself for re-election as one of the members of the School Board for London.

Mr. Henry Danby Seymour has issued an address as a candidate for the Westminster division. He is convinced that we, as a commercial and mercantile community in competition with the whole world, can only maintain our position by a thorough system of national education; but he does not think that the providing for the education of the remaining portion of the population need be so expensive as has hitherto been the case, as in this great metropolis the endowments left by our ancestors for technical and other education have not been adequately utilised; and considerable relief to the ratepayers may be expected from a proper application and administration of these funds.

The Roman Catholic vote of London is about to be thoroughly organised, for the purpose of securing a proper representation of Catholic interests on the various School Boards.

Gloucester.—The first election of a School Board for Gloucester took place on Thursday. There were fourteen candidates for the nine seats. Five were put forward as Church candidates, and five as pledged to undenominational teaching; there were also four other candidates. The polling resulted in the return of four out of the Church five, three out of the undenominational five, and two out of the independent candidates.

The National Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church has received a donation of 500 guineas from the Corporation of the City of London. [Surely this grant of Corporation money to an essentially sectarian institution is hardly justifiable or consistent with the usual policy of the Court of Common Council.]

THE TURKISH ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

The *Daily News* of Monday publishes the following important telegrams from its correspondent, who seems to have accompanied Mr. Baring, the Attaché to the British Embassy appointed to make personal inquiry into the outrages committed by the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians. Whatever may be Mr. Baring's report at some future time to Sir H. Elliot, these accounts go far to establish the case. The telegrams have been sent *via* Pesth:—

Philippopolis, July 31.—The investigation into the atrocities is proceeding rapidly. Mr. Baring will probably report that no fewer than sixty villages were burnt and twelve thousand people killed. I do not know what view he will take of the insurrection. Many prisoners have been released since we arrived. Mr. Baring is honestly desirous of obtaining the truth, but is always accompanied by a Turkish escort, which frightens the peasantry. M. Garachino, the interpreter, is unfairly prejudiced. He browbeats and bullies the Bulgarians, but he is polite and forbearing to the Turks. One whole day he accompanied Tussun Bey, the leader of the Bashi-Bazouks, when visiting the villages which Tussun Bey burnt. The peasantry afterwards told Mr. Schuyler that they were afraid to come and testify. Mr. Schuyler thinks the reports of the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians utterly unfounded. He believes that about a hundred Turks were killed, nearly all in actual combat. There is no proof yet of a single Turkish woman or child having been killed. Except in three villages the Bulgarians offered no resistance. In one instance only the Bulgarians attacked the Turks, viz, in a village of mixed inhabitants. Proof has been obtained of atrocities corresponding in the majority of cases with the details in the *Daily News*. A schoolmistress, a beautiful girl, was arrested for embroidering a flag, and brutally maltreated. She was nicknamed the Queen of the Bulgarians. She has been released on bail, but was in prison six weeks on bread and water. The poor girl is now ill and broken-hearted.

Tatar Bazardjik, August 1.—I have just seen the town of Batok with Mr. Schuyler. Mr. Baring was there yesterday. Here is what I saw. On approaching the town on a hill there were some dogs. They ran away, and we found on this spot a number of skulls scattered about, and one ghastly heap of skeletons with clothing. I counted from the saddle a hundred skulls, picked and licked clean, all of women and children. We entered the town. On every side were skulls and skeletons charred among the ruins, or lying entire where they fell in their clothing. There were skeletons of girls and women with long brown hair hanging to the skulls. We approached the church. There these remains were more frequent, until the ground was literally covered with skeletons, skulls, and putrefying bodies in clothing. Between the church and the school there were heaps. The stench was fearful. We entered the churchyard. The sight was more dreadful. The whole churchyard for three feet deep was festering with dead bodies partly covered—hands, legs arms, and heads projected in ghastly confusion. I saw many little hands, heads, and feet of children of three years of age, and girls, with heads covered with beautiful hair. The church was still worse. The floor was covered with rotting bodies quite uncovered. I never imagined anything so fearful. There were three thousand bodies in the church yard and church. We were obliged to hold tobacco to our noses. In the school, a fine building, two hundred women and children had been burnt alive. All over the town there were the same scenes. In some places heaps of bodies buried in shallow holes had been uncovered by the dogs. The banks of the little stream were covered with bodies. Many bodies had been carried to Tatar Bazardjik, a distance of thirty miles. The town had 9,000 inhabitants. There now remains twelve hundred. Many who escaped had returned recently, weeping and moaning over their ruined homes. Their sorrowful wailing could be heard half-a-mile off. Some were digging out the skeletons of loved ones. A woman was sitting moaning over three small skulls with hairs clinging to them, which she had in her lap.

The man who did all this, Achmed Aga, has been promoted, and is still governor of the district. The newspaper accounts were not exaggerated. They could not be. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity was left uncommitted. Seven thousand bodies have been lying here since May 12, rotting in the sun, preyed upon by dogs; and Sir Henry Elliot has never heard that the authorities demand a war contribution from the remaining inhabitants of one hundred thousand piasters. The harvest is rotting in the fields. The owners are in the churchyard. The survivors' cattle have been taken by the Turks, who refuse to restore it. It is impossible to get in the harvest. It is not true that the Turks are sending help. The inhabitants everywhere complain to Mr Schuyler that their cattle are not restored, and that help is not given. The statement that the Bulgarians committed atrocities is utterly unfounded and shamefully false. Mr. Schuyler thinks that less than two hundred Turks were killed, nearly all in open combat. There is no proof yet that a single Turkish woman or child was killed or violated. The reports of M. Schuyler and Mr. Baring will corroborate this telegram. There is urgent need of relief for the starving and helpless families.

The *Stamboul* newspaper, conducted by an Englishman, has been threatened with suppression for criticising the conduct of the British Ambassador in connection with the atrocities in Bulgaria.

[We are quite ready to insert the above on the principle of hearing both sides. The following is extracted from the letter of the *Times'* correspondent at Ragusa, dated July 27th:—"There may be individual Governors who are awake to the claims of humanity in general, though, out of many whom I have known, I never knew but one; there may be districts where, as in Crete, the inflammability of the popular temper enjoins moderation in misgovernment; but I defy any intelligent man who has ever lived in a Turkish province to deny that the general rule was that the condition of the rayah population was, to say the least, as bad as the negro slavery which existed in America; that law had practically no real existence for the Christian; that he was at all times liable to cruel maltreatment, even when unoffending; that, if offending or accused of offending against the person or privilege of the superior classes, he was liable to be treated in the most barbarous way—imprisoned in prisons where existence was torture, often put to actual torture; that his wife and daughters were the subject of their masters' lusts, and if the Bey at any time, carried away by his anger, should kill the rayah, there was never justice against him or security for the relative who dared to demand it; and that if, in time of complete peace, a Circassian or other barbarous band passed through a quiet Christian village, there was always a possibility and dread on the part of the villagers that what is now happening in gross would happen in greater or less degree. . . . . There is always war between the Mussulman of a certain class and his rayah. Not always so much as now, and not always with the same danger to the Turk or the same amount of wrong to the Christian; but there never is peace. Whether on the plains of Bulgaria there have been 30,000 or 10,000 people butchered in the way described I know not, and I take it for certain that whatever has been done has been exaggerated, as such things always are; but probably what has never been reported or exaggerated, and is unknown to correspondents and other impertinents, much more than compensate for it. I remember another case in which hundreds were massacred, and no European Power would believe it or examine into it, and if any Power should now make the search, I do not see how it is to learn anything about it, after the Government has had notice of the investigation. Does anybody suppose that the Commission which is said to be going to Bulgaria will find women roasted in barns or priests hanging by the roadside, or that any human being who will afterwards remain in the power of the Turks will testify to any fact not convenient to the Turks? The Commission may find burnt villages, but they will find plenty of people who will be ready to declare that they were insurgent villages or anything else they are told. Why the very existence of the Turkish Empire has for long depended on dexterity and success in hoodwinking the Frank, and the Frank is no match for the Turk in that game. No Commission will learn one fact in relation to this war which the Turks do not want known, except on condition of making itself responsible for the lives and fortunes of every witness examined."]

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of the candidates who have passed the recent examinations:—

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

First Division.—Francis Ince Anderton, Oratory School, Birmingham; Robert William Archer, Singleton House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glyn Barlow, private study; John George Black, Owens College; Samuel Thomas Bosward, private study; Henry James Brown, Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School; Thomas Brownson, Owens College; William Bryant, private study; John Burnett, private study; Reginald Clouting, East Devon County School; William Cobham, private study; George Francis Colborne, Felstead Grammar School; John Deburgh Coulter, private study; John Biggs Howard Crook, private study; John George Curry, private study; George Henry Dayson, private tuition; Andrew Newland Deakin, private study; Robert Woodhouse Dimock, private study; Edmund Ashley Durham, private study; James Easterbrook, St. Mark's College, Chelsea; William Eccles, private study; William James Foxell, private study; Charles William Garrard, private study; Michael Graves, private study; William Hamlyn, private study; Frederick James Roberts Hendy, University College; Charles Gaskell Higginson, Owens College; Benjamin Hoddinott, Wesleyan College, Taunton, and private study; Hyman Isaacs, Jews' Free School; John Jenkins, private study; Atherton Knowles, Wesley College, Sheffield; Donald Laurie, University College and Harrison's College, Barbadoes; Thomas Ledward, Owens College; Alfred William Lockyer, Loughborough Grammar School, and private study; Thomas Lyle, private study; Thomas Stenner Macey, Western College and private study; John Marshall, University College; William Martin, St. John's Hall, Highbury; William Henry Miles, Borough-road College; Francis

Charles Montague, University College; Alexander Neale, King's College and private study; Frederick William Newland, City Middle-class School; Vaniah Odom, private study; Henry Robert Olley, Owens College; Harrington Hugh Melville Percival, University College; Ralph William Petre, Stoneyhurst College; Abraham Raphael, Manchester Jews' School; Stanley Rogers, Lancashire Independent College; Walter Plumb Root, private study; James Isham Routh, private study; Robert Charles Sayce, King's College; Jacob Gould Schurman, University College; Samuel Mark Simmons, private study; John Simpson, private study and tuition; Henry William Croome Smith, private tuition; Benjamin Carvosso Spencer, New Kingswood and Headingley College; William Arnold Statham, Hull and East Riding College; George Alexander Stebbing, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; John Edward Aloysius Steggall, Trinity College, Cambridge; Robert Airton Stockdale, Owens College; Charles Thomas Sutcliffe, private study; John Oakden Swift, private study; Nicholas Joseph Synnott, Stonyhurst College; Isaiah Tansley, Owens College; William Tatlock, London College of Divinity; William Thomson, Glasgow University; Herbert William Trenchard, University College; Horbert Warren, University College; Benjamin Whitehead, private study and tuition; Aneurin Williams, Rev. J. S. Dawes's School, Surbition; David Williams, Bala and University Colleges; John Frederic Williams, King's College; Frederick Winterbotham, University College; James Cecil Witton, B.Sc., Royal College of Chemistry; Frederick William Woodcock, private study.

SECOND DIVISION.—Joseph Charleston, private study; Thomas Davies, Pontypool College; John Dunnett, private study; Edward Etherington, Stonyhurst College; James John Grevatt, Santry College, Dublin: Harry William Owen Hagreen, private study; Hugo Lee Harding, private study; Edward Hughes, private study; William Arthur Jarmain, private study; Joseph John Talbot Lamb, private tuition and study; John Hamer Lewis, private study; William M'Leish, private study; William Withers Moore, private study; Wilfred Harry Nicholas, private study; John Joseph Norton, Stonyhurst College; Charles Holmes Notley, private study; James John Parfitt, Prior Park College; George Horton Sheppard, Clare College, Cambridge; Henry John Southall, Flounders College; Francis William Stanley, Manchester, New, and University College; William John Threlfall, private study; Leonard Tucker, University College; Henry Thomas Woods, Dulwich College.

FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—Arthur Black, private study; Thomas Bolton, University College; Ernest Henry Cook, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Robert Hammond Cotton, B.A., Owens College; Arthur Cutfield, Epsom College; Andrew William Dallmeyer, University College; William Fisher, B.A., private study; William Fream, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Thomas Gough, private study; William Henry Higgin, Owens College; Edward Hopkinson, Owens College; William Evans Hoyle, Owens College and Christ Church, Oxford; George William Mackie, B.A., private study; Henry Major, B.A., private study; Henry Forster Morley, B.A., University College; Michael Francis O'Reilly, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; John Arthur Owen, private study; James Hugh Paul, private study; John Marsden Raby, B.A., Owens College; Hermann Ludwig Theodor Sack, B.A., private study; Rajani Kanta Sen, Edinburgh University; George Severs, private study; John Shirley, private study; Thomas Ball Silcock, private study; George Thomas Smith, private study; Julian Stephens, University College and private study; Thomas Ebenezer Vasey, private study; William Leonard Wills, Owens College; James Thomas Wright, private study; Robert Blake Yardley, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Anundrao Atmaram, University College; Bolinarayan Borrah, University College; Walter Kenneth Griffin, University College; Edward James Hodges, private study; Thomas Isherwood, Owens College and private study; Miles Knowles, private study; Leopold Larmuth, Owens College; Walter Palmer, University College; James Runciman, private study; Bernard Joseph Snell, B.A., New College; John Trubert, St. Joseph's College, Clapham; Horace William Turner, University School, Hastings, and private study; Henry Ullyett, private study; James Beaumont Wohlmann, B.A., private study.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION.

PASS LIST.

FIRST DIVISION.—John Mitford Atkinson, London Hospital; James Balls, King's College; George Frederic Barnes, Melcombe Regis School; Frederic Thomas Bayes, Guy's Hospital; Edward Hargrave Booth, private tuition; Francis Bowe, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Coulson Robins Bull, Epsom College; William Fitton Cadwick, Owens College; William Chisholm, B.A., Sydney, University College; Ernest Clarke, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walter James Clarke, Queen's College, Birmingham; Daniel Colquhoun, Charing-cross Hospital: Augustus Henry Cook, University College; Robert Hammond Cotton, B.A., Owens College; Arthur Cutfield, Epsom College; Andrew William Dallmeyer, University College; Norman Dalton, King's College; Arthur George Dawson, Owens College; Edwin Deane, St. Thomas's Hospital; Henry Edmonds, private study; Joseph Faulkner, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; George Ernest Fooks, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Joseph Tregelles Fox, London Hospital; William Fream, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Henry Thomas Groom, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Robert Nightingale Hartley, private study; Henry Nelson Holberton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Richard Honeyburne, Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; Robert Nesbit Hormasji, St. Mary's Hospital; William Evans Hoyle, Owens College and Christ Church, Oxford; David Alexander King, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Kirsopp, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Leopold Larmuth, Owens College; Charles Pardey Lukis, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; William Norton Macartney, Allesley Park College; Denis McDonnell, King's College; Robert Maguire, Owens College; Herbert Meyrick Nelson Milton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Arthur Newsholme, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Williams Nicholson, private tuition; James Norie, University College; Arthur Northcott, University College; Louis Coltman Parkes, University College; James Hugh Paul, private study; Arthur Edward Permewan, University College; Reginald Pratt, University College; Beaven Neave Rake, Guy's Hospital; Mark Feetham Sayer, University College; Thomas Ball Silcock, private study; Richard Sisley, St. George's Hospital; Robert Henry Scanes Spicer, private study; William Ainley Sykes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Frederick Rufenacht Walters, St. Thomas's Hospital; Robert Blake Yardley, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—William Coode Adams, University College; Theodore Frederick Pennington Adolphus, King's College; D. E. Anderson, University College; Anundrao Atmaram, University College; Gilbert Harry Barling, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; John Irvine Boswell, Guy's Hospital; James Lodwick Burchell, London Hospital; Dudley Wilmot Buxton, University College; Wayland Charles Chaffey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; David Collingwood, Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; John Davidson, King's College; Thomas Vincent Dickinson, St. George's Hospital and private study; John Arthur Diggle, Owens College and private study; Arthur William Dingley, University College; Denis William Donovan, University College; Howard Howse Dummere, St. George's Hospital; Edwin Hurry Fenwick, London Hospital; William Eckett Fielden, Guy's Hospital; William Henry Russell Forsbrook, Westminster Hospital; James Harper, University College and St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Walter Robert Thomas Hawkins, London Hospital; Edward James Hodges, private study; William More Hope, University College; Donald Templeton Hoskyn, University College; Thomas Isherwood, Owens College and private study; Edward Cooke Johnston, Queen's College, Birmingham; George Ryding Marsh, Guy's Hospital; Henry Maudsley, Giggleswick Grammar School; Robert Arthur Milligan, Guy's Hospital; Frederick Harvey Norvill, King's College; Edward Potts, Queen's College, Birmingham; James Havelock Alexander Rhodes, Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine; Henry Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Bernard Joseph Snell, B.A., New College; Julian Stephens, University College and private study; Thomas George Stonham, private study; Samuel Walter Sutton, St. Thomas's Hospital; Ernest Hamilton Wagstaff, King's College; Robert Spence Walton, University College; Christopher James Watkins, University College and private study; Walter Wickham, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walter Treliving Williams, London Hospital; Louis Edmund Wood, St. Thomas's Hospital.

Epitome of News.

Next Tuesday, the 15th inst., is the day at present named for the prorogation of Parliament.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner takes place to-day at Greenwich.

It is now said that the Duke of Marlborough has declined to succeed the Duke of Abercorn as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and that the Earl of Wharncliffe has been nominated.

The minority of 51 which voted in favour of the motion for the release of the Irish political prisoners included twenty English and Scotch members, namely, Mr. Blake, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Burt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Cowen, Mr. David Davies, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. J. F. Harrison, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. James, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Morley, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Sherriff, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Eustace Smith, and Mr. P. A. Taylor.

Mr. Biggar, Mr. Cowen, and Mr. O'Sullivan have brought in a bill, which has been printed, "to provide for the purchase of waste lands and the erection of peasants' dwellings in Ireland out of the surplus funds of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland."

The Conservatives retain possession of Shoreham, but the polling on Friday shows a substantial Liberal progress. At the election in 1874 Sir Percy Burrell and Mr. Cave polled about 2500 each; the Liberal candidate, Major Lyon, having under 900 supporters. On Friday Sir. W. W. Burrell, the successful candidate, could only command 2152 votes; while Mr. Egerton Hubbard, who did battle for the Liberals, secured 1,394 votes.

The University Court of St. Andrew's University has elected the Rev. Wm. Knight, of Dundee, to the Moral Philosophy chair in the United College, St. Andrew's, rendered vacant by the appointment of Professor Flint to the Divinity chair at Edinburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, has resigned his incumbency, and also the professorship of Divinity and Church History which he held in the University of Edinburgh, to undertake the editorship of the *Scotsman*, in succession to the late Mr. Alexander Russel. Dr. Wallace was the leading representative of the advanced theological school in the Church of Scotland. He was prosecuted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1873 for preaching heretical sermons, but was acquitted.

The Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund have, it is stated, received from the Foreign Office a copy of a vizierial letter, in which the Governor-General of Syria is directed to recover from the people of Safed the whole of the amount claimed by Mr. Consul Moore on account of damages and expenses caused to the fund by the attack on Lieutenant Conder's party last year.

The Rev. Arthur Watson, a suspended Protestant clergyman, residing at Killowen, near Kenmare, on Thursday night murdered his wife by shooting her, she being under the influence of drink at the time. He was at once arrested, and has been committed for murder.

In sentencing a prisoner at Gloucester Assizes on Thursday, Mr. Justice Grove said that intemperance had destroyed large numbers of people, and at its present rate of increase would in time destroy the country itself. He characterised as rubbish the cry of "robbing a poor man of his beer," and held that intoxicating drink was totally unnecessary.

The high estimation in which Mr. James Allport, the general manager of the Midland Railway, is held by the salaried officers throughout the Midland system, was shown on Friday evening, when he was invited to a banquet at the Midland Hotel, Derby, and full-length portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Allport were presented by the gentlemen connected with the different departments on the Midland Railway. Mr. Allport returned thanks in an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed his connection with the company for the past thirty-eight years.

The statue of Dr. Livingstone, the site of which is a few yards to the east of the Scott Monument, Edinburgh, is to be unveiled on Tuesday, the 15th inst. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Moffat, missionary, will take part in the proceedings.

Between fifty and sixty fishermen lost their lives by the fearful storm of Thursday on the north-east coast of Scotland. Six boats are yet missing from Gourdon and Johnshaven, six from Aberdeen, and several from Fraserburgh.

Mr. C. F. Beyer, of Manchester, has bequeathed £10,000 to the Manchester Grammar School, and the same sum for the building of a new church at Gorton. There is a proviso in the will that the surplus of certain trust-money shall be devoted "for the purposes and benefit of Owens College."

The harvest is now becoming more general. Wheat-cutting has now commenced pretty generally in the eastern counties. In some parts of Essex the ears are defective, and the crop is also thin. Barley will probably not be cut this year on the heavy lands of Essex before the wheat has been carted. The corn harvest is now in full swing in Worcestershire, and an estimate can be formed of the produce. Although better than was hoped for six weeks ago, the crops will be, on the whole, something considerably below the average.

On Sunday afternoon Cardinal Manning addressed the members of the various temperance organisations, to the number of about 2000, a large proportion of whom were Irish. Cardinal Manning was received with loud cheering, and delivered an eloquent address, in which he dwelt on the home blessings and comforts the wonderful spread of temperance was bringing to the people of the metropolis and of the country. He exhorted all present, men and women—but especially women—to shun the public-house with its long legacy of evils, and to set an example which would tend to eradicate the drinking habits which were the social curse of the country. Father Lockhart, Mr. Hennessy, and others addressed the meeting, and at its close some hundreds took the total abstinence pledge.

The inquest as to the death of Mr. Bravo has been proceeding during the week. On Wednesday the evidence of Mrs. Cox was completed. On Thursday Mrs. Bravo was examined, and proceeded with on Friday. The proceedings were at times of a painful character, the witness being much distressed. The witness admitted her familiarities with Dr. Gully before her marriage to Mr. Bravo, which was, on the whole, a happy one. Her own income was £3000 a year. Mr. Bravo told her he had £200 a year, but he never contributed anything towards their expenses beyond paying the stable bill. Mr. Bravo struck her once, but she did not wish to say anything against him. He cried immediately after he struck her. The deceased was exceedingly fond of her, and they never quarrelled when they were left to themselves. With the exception of the first three years of her life with Captain Ricardo, the short time she was with Mr. Bravo was the happiest period of her existence. Mr. Bravo was always abusing Dr. Gully, saying he wished he was dead, and that it angered him to pass his house. On the 18th of April—the day preceding that on which Mr. Bravo died—they passed Dr. Gully's house. Mr. Bravo looked very angry, and said that they had better separate. She replied that their happiness would be marred for ever if he carried on like that. When in London that day she bought some things for him, and, on his seeing them afterwards at home, he said, "It is just like you, forgetting all my unkindness of the morning, and buying me things I like." He was in the best spirits, and went out on horseback. It was after his return that he became indisposed.

Dr. Garth Wilkinson is about to publish an extensive work on the methods of science, with an express reference to vivisection.

A HINT ABOUT CISTERNS.—It may be well to remind those who are now leaving their houses that their health, if they survive their holiday, will probably break down on their return unless they make some arrangement for having the cisterns in their houses thoroughly cleansed, and the contents of these receptacles frequently changed during their absence from home. The neglect of this precaution is probably the cause of much illness in London towards the close of the year. Families on their return to their houses in October drink the water that was supplied to the cistern in August. Two months' stagnation has not improved any purity it possessed when originally "turned on." The servants left in the house have slaked their thirst in the cellar, but have left the cistern alone. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that fevers so frequently celebrate the home-coming of London holiday-makers.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1876.

SUMMARY.

NOT till Saturday afternoon was Lord Sandon's Education Bill read a third time and passed in the House of Commons—the further delay in forwarding the measure being due to the infatuation of the Government. As reported elsewhere, Lord Hartington's amendment occupied a considerable part of Thursday evening, and was rejected by a majority of sixty-two (152 to 120 votes). It was not till about ten o'clock that the report of amendments was considered, and there was then an unprecedented scene. Lord Robert Montagu moved a new amendment on Clause 14, which Lord Sandon did not countenance, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer subsequently accepted it, under the stimulus of Irish clamour. The astonished Opposition then commenced a determined struggle, which lasted till half-past four on Friday, when Sir Stafford Northcote gave way. How, at the subsequent morning sitting on that day, the power of paying the fees of indigent children was transferred from school boards to guardians, and the celebrated 25th Clause of the Act of 1870 was repealed almost in a moment, and without a division; and how on the third reading on Saturday, Mr. Richard moved the rejection of the bill, and was defeated by a majority of 73 (119 to 46 votes)—is described in detail in another column. The bill, which the hon. member for Merthyr forcibly described as "one of the worst, most unjust, most reactionary, and most tyrannical bills that had been brought forward in this country since Lord Bolingbroke introduced his Schism Bill in the reign of Queen Anne," and which even Mr. W. E. Forster could not in its final stage support with his vote, has now found a secure haven in the Upper House.

The course taken by the Government, amounting to a breach of faith, and the adoption of tactics which can only be described as disreputable, has greatly delayed the session, which can hardly be brought to a close before to-morrow week. On Monday the Appropriation Bill was brought in, and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was considered in committee. Tuesday it passed that stage.

The Commons have yet to deal with the Lords' amendments to the Merchant Shipping Bill; relative to which Mr. Plimsoll may have something to say by way of protest. This day, despite Mr. Butt's protest, is given up to the Government, and the various continuance bills, and other perfunctory legislation, will now be passed by the aid of the score or two of Ministerial officials, whose duty it is to be within call, and to vote. The session began with a discussion on the Suez Canal purchase, and some six months later—the question having been ingeniously staved off till it has become an anachronism—we have had a hurried debate on Mr. Cave's mission, which Mr. Lowe, with his usual pungency, described as a drama, which might be called "The Decline and Fall of Egyptian Credit," in four acts—1, intrusion;

2, inquisition; 3, suppresion; and 4, repudiation. During the interval events have proceeded apace, and our Canal investment and the Khedive's finances cease to command general attention.

The news from Servia is becoming increasingly unfavourable to Prince Milan and his forces. The Turks under Abdul Kerim Pasha, who, it appears, is advised by the Hungarian General Klapka, are now acting on the defensive. After two days' fighting they have taken Kujazevatz or Gurgusovatz, which is the key to the Timok Valley, by which they may advance far into Servian territory. Though the defenders of the place retreated in good order and without serious losses, the fate of Kujazevatz involves that of Saitschar. Consequently, the vastly superior forces of Ahmed Eyoub and Osman Pasha will be able to drive back the weak armies of Generals Tchernayeff and Leschjanin. With the loss of the two strong places referred to above—the fate of one of them is already decided—the struggle, as the *Daily News* remarks, must "change its character. If the roads by which the Turks must advance were well guarded and the progress of the enemy vigorously opposed, there are gorges and defiles without number in which they would be entangled, and where they would suffer immense loss. It is impossible, however, to foresee how far the natural course of military events may be affected by political action within and without the Principality."

It is not surprising to find that wherever the Turks advance they find a desert. The population of each Servian village upon which they march—men, women, and children—flee in terror. Unhappily there is too much reason for their dismay, as the information published in the *Daily News* of Monday, and commented on with so much spirit the same evening, by successive speakers in the House of Commons, abundantly shows. Those speeches, in their cumulative force, might be regarded as a national protest, not only against the cruel barbarities of the Ottoman forces and their ruffianly allies, but against the *laissez-faire* policy of the Government, in a matter which concerns our common humanity. Can anything be more revolting and degrading than the facts published on Monday as to the horrible condition of the Bulgarian villages where the recent massacres were perpetrated? These atrocities have aroused a frenzy of indignation throughout Russia, and if the Czar interposes, to demand a cessation of the unequal conflict in Servia before the bloodthirsty Turks have advanced far into that country, British opinion is not likely to condemn him.

The *Daily Telegraph* of Monday publishes an instalment of the despatches received from Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, after a year's anxious silence. The present despatches recount the adventures of the intrepid traveller "on his return journey from King Mtesa's, and also incidentally complete the circumnavigation of the Victorian Lake. Those which are to come will tell of his third voyage across the great Niyanza to Uganda; of his extraordinary march, at the head of a force lent by the King through Kabba Rega's country to the Albert, together with all the remarkable discoveries made upon that journey; while the concluding letters bring the Expedition safely down through Karagwe to within a fortnight's march of Ujiji, which well-known spot we doubt not Mr. Stanley reached in excellent order, early in June of this present year." By the treachery of the natives on the shores of the Nyanza Laka, or rather of the inhabitants of one of the large islands, the "New African Expedition" almost came to an end. Mr. Stanley and his eleven negroes narrowly escaped massacre, and subsequently the Lady Alice was nearly lost in a storm. That inland sea he has completely surveyed, and his several voyages are said to have been accomplished at the cost of a single bale of cloth; though not, we are sorry to say, without a fatal use of powder and shot. Mr. Stanley is a daring explorer, but he is not a Livingstone in his moral attributes.

The brilliant bank holiday of Monday was happily spent by hundreds of thousands of the population; but a deplorable collision between two excursion trains, on the Somerset and Dorset railway, in the evening, led to the loss of fourteen lives.

To-day is the twenty second sitting of the coroner's jury in the Bravo case, in which public interest continues unabated.

TURKISH SUCCESSES AND TURKISH ATROCITIES.

Bravely and stubbornly as the Servians are defending their country against the Turks, it is to be feared that they are scant of those resources the want of which is a well-nigh infallible presage of ultimate defeat. The evacuation of Kujajevatz is the first of those calamities which somewhat distinctly point forward to a series of similar misfortunes ending in ruin. Perhaps, whatever our sympathies may be, it is best that affairs should take this course. It is more likely to hasten the conjoint mediation of the European Powers; for it seems certain that they cannot long stand by and witness unmoved what is now taking place within the frontiers of Servia. The Turks do not make war as other European countries, in modern times at least, have been wont to do. An invading army, provoked or unprovoked, to military aggression does not, as a rule, inflict upon the non-combatant portion of the population greater sufferings than the necessities of war require. It does not prosecute its purpose by devastating the country, burning peaceful villages, pillaging the property of peasants, outraging their women, and putting indiscriminately to the sword unarmed inhabitants, whether to gratify brutal passions, or to strike terror upon wide districts of country. The Turks, however, not only do these things, but apparently cannot be restrained from doing them. They have earned for themselves an infamous reputation, almost as frightful in its influence upon the unoffending as their arms achieve in sanguinary encounters with their contending foes. Where they make their appearance towns and villages are instantly evacuated by the civilian population. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, who writes from the headquarters of the Servian army, has put before the people of England a pathetic picture of the frightful sufferings which war entails upon the neighbourhood wherever a Turkish army makes its appearance. Other correspondents of the London daily press substantially corroborate his testimony. It is a scandal to Europe—it is particularly a scandal to Great Britain, who reckons Turkey as one of its allies—and who, whatever may be officially said to the contrary, lends its moral support to that barbarous Power.

We hope the time is come, or, at any rate, is close at hand, when the signatory Powers will deem it appropriate for mediation between the two combatants. It is not likely that, under existing circumstances and with such prospects as are now before them, the Servians will reject the proffer of it. They might protract a guerilla warfare for some months to come, as the Carlists did in Spain, but it would be to the utter ruin of the Principality. On the other hand, the Turks have not yet obtained such a decisive superiority as to induce them to reject the diplomatic intervention of Europe for bringing the contest to a close. The scale of victory has, it is true, turned in their favour; but, even supposing that they could prosecute their enterprise to a triumphant issue, they could not do so without undermining the strength, such as yet remains of it, of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. The seeds of decay are quickening in every part of the Sultan's dominions. The sympathy of Europe is becoming visibly withdrawn from it, leaving it isolated and helpless. The probability that it may yet be able to reorganise itself is fading day by day. The reigning dynasty is fast losing its hold upon the loyalty of its subjects. It is not unlikely that the men who guide the public affairs of the Empire would be glad to concede much, in order to relieve it of the frightful strain which is now pressing upon its energies. The course and tendency of events on both sides appear to demand a determined effort to put a close to the struggle, or, at all events, to impose upon the belligerents an armistice of sufficient duration to admit of some permanent settlement being agreed upon, which would give promise of preventing a repetition of the scandal to which Turkish misrule has given rise more than once.

The investigation of the Bulgarian atrocities (to which those committed in Bosnia and Servia have now to be added) will have the effect, we trust, of pushing forward the decision of the Powers. That investigation has already brought to light a mass of facts the contemplation of which may well chill the blood with horror, and, as the *Times* puts it, "There can be little doubt that we are on the verge of revelations surpassing anything that the imagination of civilised men could have conceived. The barbarities of Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human life which modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous, find a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks, at a few days' journey from our shores. In our own age we must turn to Ashantee or Dahomey for anything similar to the ghastly spectacle now presented by a Turkish province." Even Mr. Baring, commissioned by Sir Henry Elliot to inquire on the spot into the facts of the case, says, "Till I have visited the villages I hardly dare speak as to the number" (of victims to the cruelty of the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians), "but my present opinion, which I trust hereafter to be able to modify, is that about 12,000 Bulgarians have perished." And yet this is the wholesale massacre in cold blood of unarmed and unoffending peasants of which our ambassador at Constantinople knew little and said less to the Government at home, and which the Prime Minister characterised, and thereby apologised for, as "inevitable" from the nature of the troops employed, and the work to be done. We need not enter into details. The general fact admitted by Mr. Baring is appalling enough. As fresh information comes to hand, not only from official, but from unofficial, but equally responsible and trustworthy sources, one begins to wonder where Sir Henry Elliot was, or how one-sided must have been the parties whom he consulted, that he did not keep the Government at home better informed of the proceedings which were notoriously taking place. Perhaps, he, too, like Mr. Disraeli, set down the reports with which Constantinople was filled, to the romancing of "coffee-house babblers." To have spoken of these atrocities with levity in the House of Commons is inexcusable—more inexcusable in a Prime Minister than it would have been in a private member, and not the most brilliant "rhetorical fireworks" will dispose English society of the better class to condone the offence. We trust, however, that the investigation recently instituted will result in the dissolution of that spell, under the influence of which the British Government has always seen "a lion in the way" whenever any proposition was before them for rebuking and restraining, in the face of Europe, the barbarous ferocity of the Turkish Government.

REPRESENTATION OF LEEDS.

A contest of unusual interest is likely to take place for the seat vacant by the retirement of Mr. Carter. The capital of the West Riding, as our readers know, now returns three members to Parliament, and, by the peculiar action of some professed Liberals at the general election, Mr. Edward Baines was thrown out, and two Conservatives returned, in conjunction with Mr. Carter.

At a meeting of the Liberal committees Alderman Barran, a reformer of long and tried experience, was almost unanimously chosen as the candidate of the party, and this decision was ratified by an enthusiastic meeting, attended by some six thousand persons. This gentleman is a Radical, as is Mr. Carter; nor does it seem preposterous that a great borough like Leeds, having already two Tory members, should have a gentleman of somewhat advanced views by way of counterpoise. Hardly had Mr. Barran been accepted before Sir Andrew Fairbairn announced himself as a candidate; although Mr. Baines, in a laudable spirit of self-abnegation, had declared that his claims to be regarded as in the field must be regarded as entirely withdrawn. Sir Andrew, however, on second thoughts, deemed it prudent to retire, and now the contest will be—as it ought to be—between one Liberal candidate and the representative of the Tories, Mr. W. L. Jackson. The organ of that party admits that, at first sight, it might seem that, having secured two seats out of three, it ought to be content; but adds that even defeat will be useful, as showing the weak points of the Conservative position, while success will afford a stimulus to fresh exertion. Whether this may be considered pluck or audacity, we hope that it will incite the entire Liberal party in Leeds to such efforts as will not merely return Mr. Barran, but pave the way for securing one of the other seats.

Liberalism in Leeds cannot have sunk so low as to be willing to run the risk of either being completely effaced by Toryism, or of securing by a bare majority a third of the representation of the borough. Apart from the fact that in Alderman Barran it has a tried and true man, the present is a moment when, for the sake of the whole country, there should be a decided protest against the present Ministerial course. Does Leeds wish to strengthen a Government which is every session showing itself more and more incompetent to carry on the legislative business of the country? Is it in favour of an educational system which will drive the young of the rural parishes into sectarian schools, in which they will breathe only an atmosphere of sacerdotalism? Does it wish to support a foreign policy of so equivocal a character, that at this moment the sympathies of the Prime Minister are suspected to be more on the side of the cruel and corrupt government of the Turk than of the down-trodden Christian populations? If so, it will return Mr. Jackson, and make another addition to Mr. Disraeli's mechanical majority; but if it wishes to manifest

an unmistakeable desire for a straightforward, a vigorous, and a just policy at home, and a policy of humanity abroad, it will return Mr. Barran, not merely by a sufficient, but by a triumphant majority.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Dysentery has begun to ravage Tchernayeff's army.

Four hundred Bulgarians who were imprisoned at Phillipopolis have been set at liberty.

In order to be present at the first rehearsal of Herr Wagner's operas, the King of Bavaria left Munich on Saturday for Bayreuth.

The German and French Ambassadors have complained of the imperfect satisfaction obtained by their Governments in connection with the assassinations at Salonica.

The Russian Society for Tending the Wounded have determined to send 23 surgeons, 15 nuns, and 200 beds to Servia. Nine surgeons have just been despatched by private persons.

President Grant has signed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, and the House of Representatives has extended the temporary appropriations until the 10th of August.

The House of Representatives at Washington has agreed to the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the use of public funds for sectarian purposes and sectarian control over public schools.

The election of a life senator in the room of M. Casimir Périer is fixed for the 12th inst. It is anticipated that M. Dufaure will be elected without opposition. The Senate is then expected to adjourn and to meet again about the middle of November.

Intelligence has been received announcing the loss, with all hands, of the iron ship Geltwood, which left Liverpool for Melbourne on the 23rd of March. She was a new vessel, and it was her first voyage.

The following are the words which the Emperor of Russia is said to have recently addressed to the new Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg:—"The atrocities in Bulgaria have deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall, however, act in a friendly manner towards Turkey, if she treats the Christians better."

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.—It is reported, says a Berlin telegram, that the health of the Emperor of Russia is suffering in consequence of agitation arising from the pressure put upon him by the Press and by the public voice to make war upon Turkey. There appears, however, to be no fear of his yielding, our correspondent adds.

THE SULTAN continues to be inaccessible to the diplomatic body. His Majesty's "nerves are very much affected," and the order has gone forth that he is not to be exposed to any excitement; but there is an amelioration in the state of his health, and "the danger of a catastrophe seems to have disappeared." There is a curious report at Vienna. It is that the Ministers have decided to wait for another fortnight, after which, unless more favourable symptoms appear, the Sultan must be dethroned, his brothers being called to the succession one after another till an able and willing sovereign be raised to the throne.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S RETURN.—There ought to be something pathetic in the return of a banished queen to her own land, after eight years of exile. At first blush there would seem to be romance enough in the very outline ideal of such an incident to awaken sleeping minstrels, and set their harps a-twanging with patriot joy. But sometimes, as Mr. Longfellow has assured us, "things are not what they seem"; and the story of Queen Isabella, her reign, her favourites, her dissipations, her tyrannies, and her fall, has too much of tinsel glory to bear close examination by daylight. Spanish memories ought to be short, to make her landing at Santander pleasant and the progress safe to Madrid. Eight years ago there was no more heartily or deservedly detested ruler in all Europe than the daughter of Fernando VII. Her personal character, which made her the vicious puppet of the priests, was the sufficing cause of a *régime* under which national prosperity, and liberty, and hope alike were dead. To the sins of her reign, rather than to the revolution by which Prim and his compatriots sought to free their country of an incubus and a poison, are to be attributed all the subsequent trouble of Spain. It is impossible to regard her return—even in the character of the conditionally pardoned mother of the reigning monarch—without misgiving. Her very presence in her former capital is a source of danger to her son, to her son's people, and to the cause of liberty and of constitutional government. Intrigue is scarcely separable from her nature; and she will probably become once more the central figure of a conspiracy against the dearest and most lasting interests of the people over whom she was chosen to reign three-and-forty years ago. But it is true of the Bourbons' victims sometimes, as of the Bourbons themselves always, that they "never learn and never forget."—*Weekly Review.*

A REAL SUMMER DELICACY.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL mixed with water, or as an effervescing drink, in soda or potash, cooling and refreshing, or blended with spirits it supplies a delightful and invigorating stimulant-sustaining exertion and extremely wholesome. Sold everywhere. Purchasers should be careful to order Rose's Lime Juice Cordial, all others being imitations. Wholesale stores 11, Curtain-road, Finsbury.

Literature.

*FREEMAN'S NORMAN CONQUEST.**

It would be saying little to pronounce this "History of the Norman Conquest," of which the volume before us is the concluding portion, the greatest work on its subject which we possess, for it is, in fact, the only one which can be regarded as giving us a complete and trustworthy record of the important period with which it is occupied. Englishmen may, thanks not less to the clear-sightedness and honesty of Mr. Freeman than to his untiring industry and exhaustive research, form a correct idea of events which have largely determined the national character and destiny. As our author well observes, William has not left the same mark on the story of the world as Alexander and Cæsar, Constantine and Charles, but within the sphere over which his power extended his influence has not been less decided than theirs, and it has been more abiding. "Of each of those lords of the world we may say that the influence of his work has been eternal, but his work itself has fallen in pieces. But within William's island world, in the empire where he could be at once king and Cæsar, not only has the influence of his work been eternal, but his work itself abides." To us, who are encircled on every side by the results of his labours, and are living under institutions on which the effects of the Conquest may be everywhere traced, the interest of such a narrative cannot be exaggerated. It would scarcely be too much to say that it is set before us here with a fulness, a distinctness, an accuracy, and an impartiality which cannot be found in any history which we possess of any other period in our annals. We can only hope that Mr. Freeman may yet add to the immeasurable obligations under which he has laid his countrymen by filling up, as he hints he is desirous of doing, with more completeness that which he has given us in such admirable outline in the first volume, which may be considered as preliminary, and in the last, which is supplementary, both being in his view only provisional. But we hope also that there may be others who will do a like work for other periods in a similar spirit. The difficulties will, of course, be greater, for the nearer we come to our own times, the more are our views of the men and deeds of the past coloured by our own prepossessions. But it should be possible for a man to tell the story of the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and even of the Whigs and Jacobites, with as much fairness as Mr. Freeman has shown in describing the struggles of Normans and Saxons. It is very possible that a writer so impartial might meet severe criticisms from both parties. But, after all, Englishmen love truth, and a candid, honest, historian is much more likely to have abiding popularity than one who sacrifices accuracy to brilliancy, or truth to party prejudice.

It is because Mr. Freeman has chosen the better part—because he can tell us, without fear of contradiction, "I can say in all honesty I have laboured for truth, that I have never wilfully kept back any scrap of evidence, whether telling for or against my own conclusions, that I have given every reader of mine the means of coming, if he thinks good, to conclusions different from my own"—that we believe his work will not only live, but will be the more valued, the more carefully it is examined and the better it is known. Macaulay tells us that in writing his History he had his eye on the year 2,000 or rather 3,000, but unfortunately he was not sufficiently careful so to verify his statements as to secure that reputation for undeviating accuracy, which is essential to the highest fame to which the historian aspires. The fascination of his narrative, and the unique character of his style, will give his work a long lease of popularity, but it cannot hold the same position which a book like that before us must always occupy. Mr. Freeman's History, in truth, depends upon no merely external or adventitious helps for its reputation, but entirely on its own solid merit. In style it cannot pretend to the brilliancy of Macaulay, though the story is told in a clear and vivid manner which always maintains the attention of the reader. Its great value lies in its faithful representations of facts. We have followed the course of the story with unflagging interest; we have been strongly attracted to several of the characters, and have felt that in some instances (William and Harold themselves in particular being examples) they have acquired a new life and individuality for us; we have been greatly instructed by the way in which the development of some of our institutions is traced, and in all we have recognised the hand of a master. But, after all, it is by the historic spirit of the author that we have been most strongly impressed. Mr. Freeman realises as comparatively few do the ideal of an historian. He is far from being cold and passionless, but he is rigidly just. He has a warm admiration for Harold, but this does not prevent him from perceiving his defects, nor lead him to become a partisan against William, and indulge in depreciation of the latter. We are far from saying that all his judgments are right, but they are all honest, based on a wide induction of the facts, and inspired by a strict regard to justice. If he errs, it is in a tendency which is very natural and pardonable in one whose own research has been so extended and conscientious, to treat superficiality and pretension with excessive contempt. But on the other hand, no one is more willing to acknowledge and to praise in highest terms the labours of other genuine writers in his own field. His tribute to the merits of Professor Stubbs is as graceful as it is just, as heartily rendered as it has been honourably won. The two men belong to a new school, which has brought to historic investigation the scientific temper, and the unwearied labour of the Germans. The important work on Constitutional History, by Professor Stubbs, which Mr. Freeman, with becoming modesty, calls "the greatest monument of English historical scholarship," while he designates its author "the master of English history," and the noble work which is here completed, and whose merits we must not undervalue because of the chivalry which its author shows to another, are among the first-fruits of this industry. We only hope that the success of the book may be such as to show that such service is fully appreciated.

The present volume is devoted to the three last of the Norman Kings, and their Angevin successors, beginning with William Rufus and ending with Edward I. In the limited space which he has allowed himself for this period, it was not possible that the author could tell the story as fully as he has done when dealing with the events of the earlier time, more strictly belonging to his subject. But, even when compelled to be most brief, he never fails to present the actors and their deeds in a light which, if not actually new, is so striking as to have all the effects of novelty. Nowhere is this more marked than in the case of the Red King. The portrait of William Rufus, as drawn by our historians, has been for the most part nothing better than a mere daub, done in colours sufficiently dark and strong. He is a rude, rough, brutal tyrant, with all his father's violence and with little, if any, of his father's ability, with fierce passions and monstrous vices, hardly relieved by a single virtue. Mr. Freeman does not conceal the more repulsive features of a character which, if we are to pass the most lenient judgment upon it, must be admitted to be of a low type, but he points out some better attributes in it which have generally been overlooked. He had such respect (reverence would be too strong a term to employ in relation to such a man) for the memory of his father that, while a robber of churches generally, he enriched those which the Conqueror had founded—as, for example, Battle Abbey and St. Stephen's at Caen. Like the unjust judge, he feared not God, neither regarded man, but, Mr. Freeman tells us, "he fully understood and obeyed the laws of honour." All who look back fondly to the days of chivalry will be equally surprised and shocked to find Rufus classed with Richard the Lion-hearted, so long held up to us as one of its greatest heroes. Our author, indeed, does not mean so much to exalt our conception of Rufus as to reduce our estimate of the chivalrous temper when he tells us that "his personal character greatly helped the development of all those ideas which, for want of a better name, we may speak of as chivalrous." The following passage more fully expands his meaning. It gives a true picture of the chivalrous character as developed in men like Richard, and others of its favourite types, and though it is very different from the creations of romance, is fully sustained by the facts of history. The stainless honour, the noble consideration for others, the gentleness to weakness or misfortune which was associated with and softened the courage in resistance to violence and wrong, are not the virtues of the historic chivalry, though we have been accustomed to ascribe them to it. A much more faithful representation is that which is given in this sketch of Rufus,—

> The virtues of the Christian man, the virtues of the ruler ruling according to law, were of no account in his eyes. But the virtues of the knight, the gentleman, and the soldier he could both honour in others and practise in his own person. Like other chivalrous kings, he thought but lightly of the coronation oath

* *History of the Norman Conquest of England.* By E. A. FREEMAN. Vol. V.—"The Effects of the Conquest." (Macmillan and Co.)

which bound him to his people, of the promises which he made them in his own time of need, or of the treaties by which he bound himself to other princes. He did not scruple to purchase the help of men who were bound by every tie of allegiance to the cause of his enemies; but his engagements in actual war-time, the engagements which bound him personally as a soldier and a knight, were always strictly kept. As the king sworn to do justice and mercy, he did not shrink from visiting innocent men with barbarous punishments; but when he acted as the knight in arms, the life and limb of the prisoner of war was safe in his hands, and when he granted a truce to a besieged place, his word remained unbroken. What he practised himself he looked for from others. He refused to hearken to the suggestion that knights to whom he had granted their freedom on parole might possibly betray the faith which they had plighted. We hear much of his magnanimity and his liberality, but his magnanimity has little in common with any true greatness of soul. It was rather an overbearing personal arrogance, which made him too proud to hurt those whom he deemed personally beneath him, and which thus led him into acts which had at least the outward look of generosity. The liberality of Rufus gathered around him the choicest soldiers of all lands; but the means for this bounty was found in sacrilege and oppression, in keeping churches void of pastors, and in wringing tax upon tax from every class of his subjects. His hand was heavy on the robber and on the murderer, save when they could either purchase their safety by a bribe, or when they belonged to his own personal following. When we read of the Court of Rufus, of the effeminate dress and manner, and the base vices of the young nobles who surrounded him; and yet when we remember that these same men were the first in every feat of arms, in the battle or the siege, we seem to be carried on over a space of five hundred years. We seem to have suddenly leaped from the grave and decorous Court of the Conqueror to the presence of the minions of the last Valois.

The sketch is not only instructive in itself, but it is a good illustration of the method and style which give the history a distinctive value. Mr. Freeman never deviates from the beaten track for the sake of novelty, but he has pursued independent lines of inquiry, and gives us their results. He has exploded for ever the fancies of writers like Thierry, who, in writing history, simply give us fancies of their own. But he has done more than this, by correcting and modifying the conceptions of others who, while they have been more sober in their views, have not given to the subject that minute and careful research which is necessary if we are to get a faithful idea of England as it was in those times of difficulty and struggle, in which she was preparing herself for the glorious career awaiting her.

*CANON MOZLEY'S SERMONS.**

Dr. Mozley's "Lectures on Miracles," though they by no means exhibit a complete and adequate handling of that great subject, won for him a considerable and deserved reputation, and excited a hope in many minds that he would some day do yet better service as an expositor and defender of the faith. The sermons before us will add to that reputation, and confirm that hope. It is impossible to read them without feeling that they bring us into contact with a strong, subtle, penetrative, intellect. They suggest many lines of thought which are likely to make men of culture and reflection pause before yielding to the scepticism of the age. They may, as we devoutly trust they will, bring back some open and ingenuous minds to the peace of faith. And to the fit reader the very style in which they are written—plain, unadorned, not without its rare felicities, but often even cumbrous and awkward, may be an additional commendation; for it will at least assure him that he is not being dazzled and misled by mere rhetoric and passion. If we cannot concur in the enthusiastic appreciation of the *Spectator*—which, indeed, is prone to go into ecstasies on too slight provocation, and find in them an original genius comparable with that of Dr. Newman—we can at least say quite honestly that we have met with few sermons more likely, on the whole, to be useful to the congregation addressed from an University pulpit. Such discourses as those on "The Pharisees," "Eternal Life," "The Reversal of Human Judgment," and "Nature"—to instance only those which have most impressed us—can hardly fail to bring new thought and suggestion to all who read them.

But with all their excellencies, and they are many and conspicuous, these sermons betray some strange defects. Our delight and gratitude in reading them have been dashed with wonder that a man so evidently thoughtful and variously accomplished should show what at least looks like an utter unacquaintance with some of the very commonplaces of modern theology. For example, the sermon on "Eternal Life" is really an able and cogent argument in favour of a future life; and, throughout, the author assumes *eternal* life and *future* life to be equivalents. He does not once seem aware that the term "eternal life" has of late years, at all events, been set apart to express that inward and spiritual life by which the soul of man is brought into its true relation to God, the life which may be quickened within the fleeting hours of time, and is yet independent of all measures of time: nor does he appear to have so much as observed that "eternity" and "futurity" are hardly convertible terms. Still more astonishing is what, with all respect for Canon Mozley, we must call the crude and entirely unscriptural theory of the atonement of Christ which he elaborates in his discourse on "The Atonement," based on Hebrews x. 5. What can any theologian, what can even any man moderately versed in the teaching of the New Testament, make of such sentences as these? "The Gospel then puts before us the doctrine of the Atonement in this light, *that the mercy of the Father is called out towards man* by Our Lord Jesus Christ's generous sacrifice of Himself in behalf of man." And, again, "The effect of Christ's love for mankind, and suffering on their behalf, is described in Scripture as being *the reconciliation of the Father to man*, and the adoption of new regards toward him." Did these sentences stand alone we might regard them as mere slips of the pen; though even in that case they would be slips such as the pen of no man accustomed to take large views of the ineffable mystery of the Atonement could hardly make. But they are part of, they sum up, the preacher's argument. And surely it is utterly unaccountable how such a preacher should have supposed that he was setting forth, not an adequate, but even a possible, theory of the Atonement in such words as these. The New Testament gives us many aspects of this great mystery. It sets forth the death of Christ as a sacrifice in virtue of which God can justly forgive the sins of men, and as a revelation of that eternal Divine Love which made, instead of exacting, a sacrifice for the sin of the world. It holds up and wields that "great event of time" as a moral power by which men are won to righteousness and love; and it suggests that, in virtue of the mystical union of Christ with humanity, effected by or manifested in the Incarnation, His death was really the death of all men, and His resurrection their resurrection. But where does it speak of the death of Christ as *calling forth* the mercy of the Father toward man? How *could* it so speak of that "miracle of all time" when it constantly pronounces it to be the supreme disclosure and proof of that mercy? And what tyro has not learned that, whereas the New Testament often affirms that, by the love and sacrifice of Christ, man was reconciled to God, it never once affirms that God was reconciled to man?

This latter point is of such grave moment, and the fact that a man of Canon Mozley's power and erudition should have so mishandled it is so strange and startling, that we have felt bound to call attention to it. But, despite this grave error, by which we have been more perplexed than it is easy to express, we should utterly misrepresent the impression which the whole volume has left upon our minds, if we did not say, with emphasis, that it contains some of the most original and suggestive sermons which we have read for many a day.

* *Sermons Preached before the University of Oxford and on Various Occasions.* By J. B. Mozley, D.D. (London: Rivingtons).

*ENGLISH LITERATURE.**

This series of Primers promises to be a real addition to our educational instruments. The editor, Mr. Green, if not himself always unimpeachably correct, seldom fails to be picturesque and readable, and he has been happy in lighting on the proper kind of writers to aid him in special departments. Mr. Stopford Brooke has certainly done his part in "English Literature" well on the whole, having condensed into the compass of 170 pages a really comprehensive clear and attractive view of English literature from the earliest times to the present moment—the last work referred to being "Queen Mary" by Mr. Tennyson. He has evidently taken a great deal of pains to make quite clear to himself the character and the influence of our earlier writers, and occasionally he sets down a passage containing rare information and fine insight at the same time. This, on the source of old English prose, may be given as a specimen of the extremely graceful and suggestive way in which facts are presented:—

It is pleasant to think that I may not unfairly make English prose begin with Bæda. He was born about A.D. 673, and was, like Cædmon, a Northumbrian. From 683 he spent his life at Jarrow, in the same monastery. He says, "And while attentive to the rule of mine order, and the service of the Church, my constant pleasure lay in learning, or teaching, or writing." He long enjoyed that pleasure, for his quiet life was long, and from boyhood till his very last hour his toil was unceasing. Forty-five works prove his industry, and their fame over the whole of Europe during his time proves their value. His learning was as various as it was great. All that the world then knew of science, music, rhetoric, medicine, arithmetic, astronomy, and physics, was brought together by him; and his life was as gentle and himself as loved as his work was great. His books were written in Latin, and with these we have nothing to do, but his was the first effort to make English prose a literary language, for his last work was a "Translation of the Gospel of St. John," as almost his last words were in English verse. In the story of his death, told by his disciple Cuthbert, is the first record of English prose-writing. When the last day came, the dying man called his scholars to him that he might dictate more of his translation. "There is still a chapter wanting," said the scribe, "and it is hard for thee to question thyself longer." "It is easy done," said Bæda, "take thy pen and write quickly." Through the day they wrote, and when evening fell, "There is yet one sentence unwritten, dear master," said the youth, "Write it quickly," said the master. "It is finished now." "Thou sayest truth," was the reply, "all is finished." He sang the "Glory to God" and died. It is to that scene that English prose looks back as its sacred source, as it is in the greatness and variety of Bæda's Latin work that English literature strikes its keynote!

Particularly good are the sections on Chaucer, analysing with unusual tact, the various influences to which he was subject, and crediting perhaps a little too much to the Italian period and perhaps rather too little to the French. The remarks on the Pastoral, and William Browne's "Britannia's Pastorals," are also extremely incisive, and we have, as we should expect, really piquant writing on Milton and Wordsworth—on which latter subject Mr. Stopford Brooke has a right to speak with some authority. But, generally, it must be said that he is most reliable in his distinctions and his characterisation when he deals with writers around whom there has gathered an easily accessible body of accepted criticism. When he comes to dispose of later writers, he is occasionally somewhat confusing and contradictory. Of course, he is quite right when he says of William Blake:—

That which is most special in Blake is his extraordinary reproduction of the spirit, tone, and ring of the Elisabethan songs, of the inimitable innocence and fearlessness which belongs to the childhood of a new literature. The little poems, too, in the "Songs of Innocence," on infancy and first motherhood, and on subjects like the "Lamb," are without rival in our language for ideal simplicity, and a perfection of singing joy. The "Songs of Experience" give the reverse side of the "Songs of Innocence," and they see the evil of the world as a child in a man's heart would see it—with exaggerated and ghastly horror.

But amongst sundry other vaguenesses, Mr. Stopford Brooke has certainly not made quite clear to himself what are the truly characteristic notes of the Celtic mind, in its influence on literature, and he helplessly blunders and contradicts himself when he attempts to illustrate the presence of these. At one place he thus writes—and let our readers note the sentences we have put into italics:—

The first of the Celtic elements in poetry is *the love of wild nature for its own sake. There is a passionate, close, and poetical observation and description of natural scenery in Scotland from the earliest times of its poetry, such as we do not possess in English poetry till the time of Wordsworth.* The second is *the love of colour.* All early Scottish poetry differs from English in the extraordinary way in which colour is insisted on, and at times in the lavish exaggeration of it. The third is *the wittier, more rollicking humour* in the Scottish poetry, which is *distinctly Celtic in contrast with that humour which has its root in sadness and which belongs to the Teutonic races.* Few things are really more different than the humour of Chaucer and the humour of Dunbar, than the humour of Cowper and the humour of Burns. These are the special Celtic elements in the Lowland poetry.

Its national elements came into it from the circumstances under which Scotland rose into a separate kingdom. The first of these is the strong, almost fierce assertion of national life. The English were as national as the Scots, and felt the emotion of patriotism as strongly. But they had no need to assert it; they were not oppressed. But for nearly forty years the Scotch resisted for their very life the efforts of England to conquer them. And the war of freedom left its traces on their poetry from Barbour to Burns and Walter Scott in the almost obtrusive way in which Scotland, and Scottish liberty, and Scottish heroes are thrust forward in their verse. Their passionate nationality appears in another form in their descriptive poetry. The natural description of Chaucer, Shakespeare, or even Milton, is not distinctively English. But in Scotland it is always the scenery of their own land that the poets describe. Even when they are imitating Chaucer, they do not imitate his conventional landscape. They put in a Scotch landscape, and in the work of such men as Gawin Douglas the love of Scotland and the love of nature mingle their influences together to make him sit down, as it were, to paint, with his eye on everything he paints, a series of Scotch landscapes. It is done without any artistic composition; it reads like a catalogue, but it is work which stands quite alone at the time he wrote. There is nothing even resembling it in England for centuries after.

There is one more special element in early Scottish poetry which arose, I think, out of its political circumstances. All through the struggle for freedom, carried on as it was at first by small bands under separate leaders till they all came together under a leader like Bruce, a much greater amount of individuality, and a greater habit of it, was created among the Scotch than among the English. Men fought for their own land and lived in their own way. Every little Border chief-

* *Literature Primers.* English Literature. By the Rev. Stopford Brooke, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.)

tain, almost every Border farmer was, or felt himself to be, his own master. The poets would be likely to share in this individual quality, and, in spite of the overpowering influence of Chaucer, to strike out new veins of poetic thought and new methods of poetic expression. And this is what happened. Long before forms of poetry like the short pastoral or the fable had appeared in England, the Scottish poets had started them. They were less docile imitators than the English, but their work in the new forms they started was not so good as the after English work in the same forms.

We have quoted this passage complete because, apart from the point with which we are more particularly concerned, it is wise and discriminating; but we must, for consistency, set down this other, specially noting the words put into italics:—

One element, the element of the passion of love, had been on the whole absent from our poetry since the Restoration. It was restored by Robert Burns. In his love songs we hear again, only with greater truth of natural feeling, the same music which in the age of Elizabeth enchanted the world. It was as a love-poet that he began to write, and the first edition of his poems appeared in 1786. But he was not only the poet of love, but also of the new excitement about man. Himself poor, he sang the poor. Neither poverty nor low birth made a man the worse—the man was "a man for a' that." He did the same work in Scotland in 1786 which Crabbe began in England in 1783, and Cowper in 1785, and it is worth remarking how the dates run together. As in Cowper, so also in Burns, the further widening of human sympathies is shown in the new tenderness for animals. The birds, sheep, cattle, and wild creatures of the wood and field fill as large a space in the poetry of Burns as in that of Wordsworth and Coleridge. *He carried on also the Celtic elements of Scotch poetry, but he mingled them with others specially English.* The rattling fun of the "Jolly Beggars" and "Tam o'Shanter" is united to a life-like painting of human character which is peculiarly English. *A certain large gentleness of feeling often made his wit into that true humour which is more English than Celtic*, and the passionate pathos of such poems as "Mary in Heaven" is connected with this vein of humour, and is also more English than Scotch. The special nationality of Scotch poetry is stronger in Burns than in any of his predecessors, but it is also mingled with a larger view of man than the merely national one. Nor did he fail to carry on the Scotch love of nature, though he shows the English influence in using natural description not for the love of nature alone, but as a background for human love. It was the strength of his passions and the weakness of his moral will which made his poetry and spoilt his life. Of the three men he had most genius, but the poetical motives he supplied us with are fewer than those supplied by Cowper.

Mr. Stopford Brooke does not seem to have distinctly grasped the idea that there is in Scotland a Celtic people and a lowland or anti-Celtic people, and that, though many of the elements which distinguish the two races have kindly met and become interblended in literature, they may, nevertheless, for critical purposes, be clearly distinguished. And it is scarcely possible that he could have been unhappier in his illustration. Burns may have brought into Scottish literature qualities "especially English," but he certainly was not a Celt and illustrated as few of the Celtic qualities in his poetry as any great Scotchman. It is well pointed out by Alexander Smith that he had no love whatever of scenery for its own sake, and certainly he showed none of that brooding melancholy, wedding itself with glamour and mystery, which is above all peculiar to the Celtic imagination. He was subject to reactions, of course—that is merely saying that he was a poet and had strong passions—but in his poetry itself there is no trace of the langour, the mystic *Heimweh*, the longing for the unsealing of mysteries, and the far outlook into nature for answering voices there, which we humbly take it are essentially the secrets at once of the beauty and the unadaptibility of Celtic poetry to modern times. Now, Burns was—though it seems paradoxical to say it—dramatic rather than lyrical, that is, he described a wide range of human experience and passion, and his own specific meditations and experiences only indirectly tinge his poetry. In Tannahill, for example, you see the opposite. If there was anything specifically Celtic in Burns we should say it was the "large gentleness of feeling" which Mr. Stopford Brooks declares to be more English than Celtic. And when Mr. Stopford Brooke speaks of Celtic humour as the "wittier and more rollicking," he must surely have been thinking of the acrobatic mental feats of the mercurial Professor Blackie in his efforts to found that *much-needed* Celtic chair. That passage in Alexander Smith's sketch of Burns is so good that we must quote it:—

Burns had to sweat in the eye of Phœbus, and about all he writes there is an out-of-doors feeling. Although conversant with sunrises and sunsets, the processes of vegetation, and all the shows and forms of nature, he seldom or never describes these things for their own sakes; they are always kept in subordination to the central human interest. Burns cared little for the natural picturesque in itself—the moral picturesque touched him more nearly. An old soldier in tattered scarlet interested him more than an old ruin! he preferred a gnarled character to a gnarled tree. The ridges of Arran haunt Ayrshire—Burns must daily have seen them from his door at Mossgiel—and yet, to this striking object in his range of vision, there is not a single allusion in his letters and poems.

No: it was the dramatic instinct—the power of passing from one mood or mind to another, and submerging in the swiftness of the movement all personal traits, that made the greatness of Burns—there is no over-refinement or "magic," or unearthly fascination in him; and in all this he is the very antipodes of the Celtic poet.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

Holiday Numbers.

To a certain extent most of the magazines this month have a somewhat holiday character, tempting to some, tantalising to others. But of three we have "holiday numbers." It is curious to see what different ideas editors have of "holiday numbers," for the three magazines before us resemble each other in very few respects.

The *Belgravia* begins with "Brighton out of the Season," by Mr. Sala, who wishes to "unburden his mind of some thoughts which have lain upon it." Now there are people who say that Mr. Sala has no thoughts, but if they were to read this article they would find one or two. Mr. Sala has his thoughts, for instance, on bonnet shapes, eating and drinking, Rinkualism, and so on, and always sets them in a free-and-easy slapdash style which some persons have attempted to imitate, so good do they think it to be. But Mr. Sala is always readable, and we daresay was welcome in "Brighton out of the Season." We have, after this, some half-dozen tales, as tales go, really good in their way. Some are tragic, some are comic, some are *not* comic. Amongst the writers are Mr. Talbot, Mrs. Braddon, Mr. Sterry, Mrs. Hay, and Mr. Trollope. Yes, we could lie on the beach and get some rest in reading the holiday number of *Belgravia*.

So of *London Society*, which first tells us "How to enjoy the Seaside." Well, there are people who need to be told this: *that* anyone can see by spending a day on the coast; but after all, this writer, although he has an uncommon degree of commonsense, does not say the one thing that needs to be said, and that is, "*Don't think about enjoyment.*" Next we are taken to and shown by graphic pencil the "Sunny Rhineland." "Railway Stations" furnish subject for a chatty article. This is not quite new, but it is good enough,—

I remember a man saying how he had been travelling on the knifeboard of an omnibus with a Lord Chancellor. Some time ago, a commercial traveller was in a railway carriage with a couple of dukes. Even in these photographic days he did not recognise their likenesses. There was a good deal of cheerful conversation. The Duke of A— got out at a railway station. "Do you know who that chap is?" quoth the commercial traveller to the Duke of B—. "That," said the Duke of B—, "was the Duke of A—." "Dear me!" said the commercial traveller, "only think of his being so affable to cads like you and me!" It does not always follow that the great people will be found in the first-class carriages. A gentleman met the Bishop of C—.at a station. "I suppose we are both going down into the country," he said; "first-class, eh?" "No, I'm not going first-class." "Well, I don't mind going second for once." "But," rejoined the prelate, "I am going third." "Why are you going third-class?" said his friend, with a puzzled look. "Because there's no fourth," was the answer.

A capital paper is on the "Spas of Central Wales," and another on "Having Nothing to Do." Then there are half-a-dozen light tales, and thus this holiday number is made up.

Next is the number of the *London Magazine*, the title of a once great journal, as who does not know? The idea in these pages is to tell the people what they all know, about Epping Forest, Weymouth, Cheltenham, Brighton, Hastings, Eastbourne, the Hog's Back, Scarborough and Whitby, Lancashire watering-places, &c. All is told in the commonest sub-editing style. There are one or two light tales of some small merit, but otherwise this magazine is slightly dull.

The article in the *Cornhill*, "When the Sea was Young," can scarcely be written by anyone but the profound astronomer and attractive writer to whom the readers of this magazine have been indebted for so much. It is a fine specimen of the poetry of science. More than once, lately, has the fire of the poet been lit by the torch of science, but rarely in this manner. "Carita" has reopened an old question in ethics, to which the feelings give one answer and the conscience another: the tale is carried on with power. "Virginibus Puerisque" touches perhaps a little too lightly on married life, but it amuses while it does not offend. Very good are the Japanese moral maxims to be found under their Japanese title: the old Greeks did not get beyond them. Mr. Leslie Stephens' article on Wordsworth is slightly misty, and wants sharpness of definition, but it has accurate and careful thought. "The Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London" is delightfully finished. Of how many could a similar tale be told?

Mr. Arthur Arnold writes of "Russia in Europe" in *Fraser*, stating that a storm is rising in Russia which the Czar will not be able to guide. Surely, however, somebody else may guide it. Mr. Froude draws a horrible picture of "Society in the Last Days of the Roman Republic." There are some wise suggestions of Mr. Roscoe on the "Extradition of Criminals." Mr. Jefferies is again to the front on agriculture, this time treating on "High Pressure," which seems to be very high indeed. The University of London is complimented for its decision with respect to Scottish education by Mr. Ramsay, which, it is thought, "may be fraught with weighty consequences." There is less in the paper on "Ulster and its People" than we should have expected to find, and the specimens of Ulster humour are not particularly striking. Still we have, amongst others, the following:—

A college professor, very dry, cold and formal in his style of address, was once preaching to a country congregation; and after the service was over an elder remarked to a neighbour, "Weel, it'll be lang afore that man maks the deil swat." A native of the Ards of Down, in a dry season when not a drop of rain had fallen for weeks to refresh the thirsty ground, was one day watching a cloud sailing calmly across Strangford Lough in the direction of his fields. However, it took another direction; thereupon he remarked, "Aye, if ye were the poor-rate or the county-cess, ye wad a gi'en us a call." A sailor from the same district had been all over the world, and, after twenty years' absence, visited his native town, a little village on the sea-coast. "Weel," said he, "I hae seen mony toons in my time, and B—— is the only toon I ever saw that s *finished*." Twenty years had made no change in its appearance. An old minister was once visiting his hearers, and accosted a humble farmer who had been lazy with his crop in the wet season. "I hear, Jamie," said the minister, "that ye are behind with your harvest." "Oh! sir," was the reply, "I hae got it all in except three wee stacks, and I leave them to the mercy of Providence." In this a touch of the Celt came in. The choice of a minister in a country parish is often an affair of some contention as well as delay. There was a division in a congregation caused by the election of a minister. The minority, to whom the candidate was unacceptable, withdrew, and resolved to build a new meeting-house for themselves. A member of the majority was sceptical upon the point, and said, "They'll hae guy guid spectacles that'll see that hoose." The taunt so mortified the seceders that they actually carved the image of a pair of spectacles on a stone in the front of their church. A congregation was once looking out for a minister, and, after hearing a host of candidates with more or less popular gifts, their choice fell upon a "strickit probationer," whose election caused great surprise in the country. One of the hearers was afterwards asked by an eminent minister how the congregation could have brought themselves to select such a minister. His reply was quite characteristic: "Weel, we had twa or three reasons; first, naebody recommended him; then he was nae studier; and besides he had money in the bank."

The breadth which is so characteristic of this magazine is well illustrated by its other contents this month, amongst which are "A Burmese Tale," "The French in Cochin China," "The Irish Land Question," and "Barbados."

Mr. Buchanan carries on his tale of "The Shadow of the Sword" with singular power in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where we have some of the most vivid descriptive writing of which any English writer is capable. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has commenced a brief account of all that has been done to obtain "a true, detailed, and scientific knowledge of the Holy Land"; but in doing so he need not have depreciated the labours of such men as Dr. Robinson, and Eli Smith. This is a specimen of his bad taste:—

Robinson and Smith were American citizens. They carried into an ancient land, where nothing changes in a thousand years, the mental habits of a country in which everything changes in a dozen years. They breathed, and boasted of breathing, the spirit of an independent and progressive Church. Robinson was a Dissenting minister and the son of a Dissenting minister. Smith was a Dissenting missionary, chosen on account of his sectarian zeal for the work of carrying the torch of free American thought to the benighted Arabs of Syria. They laid down the surprising rule that "ecclesiastical tradition is of no value" in relation to holy places; in other words, that the owners of an estate are not likely to know anything about their title-deeds! They hated monks and distrusted archimandrites. In the application of their singular rule, they assumed that all testimony of a later date than the reign of Constantine must be regarded as ecclesiastical tradition, and therefore of no value; another way of saying that owners who have held an estate for more than fifteen hundred years are sure to know nothing about the way in which it came into their possession! Pupils of Yale are not trained in habits of deference for ecclesiastical legends. Time is not sacred to an American, who, as a rule, believes in to-morrow, not in yesterday.

Mr. Dixon forgets that it is to these very men that we owe the interest that is now being taken in the Sacred Land. We have some more of the Cowden Clarke letters, all, this time, from Leigh Hunt. How charmingly natural they are! The other contents of this number are of average quality.

It would seem that Mr. Wilkie Collins is at last bringing the "Two Destinies" together in *Temple Bar*. Mr. Collins has written many strange tales, but this is the strangest of all. Very capital is Mr. Trollope's "American Senator," and his observations on the Game Laws. "Her Dearest Foe" is brought to a happy conclusion. Still another tale is of a diamond, but we have read something very much like it before, the scene being laid in New York instead of Paris. Dr. Holland could tell the writer of this tale where to find that one. There is a very good paper on "Churchill the Satirist." Nothing much more.

Yes, it is very well for *Blackwood* to write on Domestic Yachting, and very nice domestic yachting is—to those who can yacht, as the Yankees would say; but why in this hot weather aggravate people in town with such pictures as we have here? The next best paper is on Molière, and the next on "Calderon's Tragedies of Jealousy." Of course, the Ministry is belauded for its conduct of the Eastern Question. "The Woman-Hater" is going to be exposed, and that is as it should be. The curious tale of a "Philosopher's Pendulum" is an artistic failure.

Tinsley's Magazine has a plentiful variety of fact and fiction. The tales move on bravely; but we have better than tales. For instance, there is Mr. Fenn's "Rambles in the Byways to Health" and Mr. Crespi's "Fruits and Vegetables," where we have another word said in favour of less meat-eating, about which we have had a good many words lately. "Boulogne in the Eighteenth Century" is well put together by Mr. Hutton. We never had a desire to live in the eighteenth century either at Boulogne or anywhere else, but the seventeenth! That *was* a time—part of it—to have lived in. By-the-bye, Mr. Farjeon's tale must be noticed separately, if only in one line. We say what we have said before, that it promises to be his best.

London Society for July and August has reached us. July was last month and is past. We have a fresh paper—really fresh—on "Queen Scarborough" in August, but there! we wonder whether the men who write papers like this go for a holiday themselves. We begin to think that they do not. They sit down and imagine what it would be to be, say, at Scarborough, and while they are writing think that they are there. That is why they write. Very humorous is "My First Client," with just the sort of humour that one wants. There are other tales by Jules Verne, and by Florence Marryat, and by others, and altogether a capital number is made up. No one need be told concerning the value of the illustrations here.

The *Argosy* never fails. Mrs. Henry Wood is drawing good character portraits in "Edina." We are glad to say the "Princess Eleanor" is finished. She has been dull all through, and we hope that this is the last tale a "princess" will write if princesses can't write better. Holidays again! We have just left Scarborough with *London Society*, and now are taken "On the Wye" by Mr. Wood. Two little tales, well told, complete this number.

Scribner's Monthly is as full as usual. We have taken the trouble to count the illustrations, and find their number to be eighty-four—all finished in a way that shames most of our popular periodicals. We have come to the conclusion that Bret Harte will not add to his reputation by "Gabriel Conroy," partly because Californian slang—or, suppose we say, the Californian dialect—is rather difficult to follow, and not worth the trouble of following. It's "cur'ous," but not particularly interesting. However, there have been flashes of genius in the tale; but, as a whole, it has been scarcely worth the trouble of reading. We have a capital paper by Mr. Holley on "Niagara," fresh and well illustrated. Very fresh, too, is the "Iron Trail," which takes us to Colorado—where one day, we suppose, everybody will be going for a holiday. Here may be found:—

> Stretching north along the foot of the mountains is the garden of Mæcenas. There can be no doubt of it. This is the national sanitarium and the national park. Denver is a hundred miles north. Skirting the foothills, and winding in and out of the passes, is a little railroad which takes us into the heart of the promised land and drops us at the Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Pike's Peak, Monument Park, and all the canons. South of Pueblo stretches away into Mexico the inexhaustible ledges and still unworked mines of Sierra Mogada and the San Juan country.
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> It needs but a few hours' stay in this town to discover that two entirely dissimilar streams of travel pass north and south.
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> The wagon loads of mining traps, the trains of mules, the companies of rough, determined men go south. The tourists, the invalids, the pleasure-seekers, go north. Colorado Springs is only forty-two miles off. We arrive there leisurely in three hours on the narrow-gauge railway, and then we are face to face with Pike's Peak, only a pleasant walk from the Garden of the Gods, and fairly in the centre of the Sanitarium.
>
> Here all the conditions of life are new and inspiriting. The town itself lies under the mountains on a sunny plain. The ice-cold streams from the snow-covered peaks bubble through its streets, and irrigate the fields. Here there is no winter, as the dweller on the Atlantic coast has known it, and no summer, as he has learned to dread it, but an equable, eternal spring. He shall fancy himself on the plains of Lombardy, or in the valley of the Lauterbrunnen, and the mornings will not chill him nor the evening chase him with unkindly breath indoors. All the airy influences of nature are beneficent and tender, and a new electrical stimulus spurs him into activity. She has wrapped her grandeur in the most varied beauty of colour, and she pours her medicine at his feet from every valley, and drops it like incense from every zephyr. Does this sound rhapsodical? Pray remember that I have written where I cannot breathe without taking in ozone, and cannot drink without imbibing carbonic acid gas. The very fish, flesh, and fowl are whipped gamy and fresh from the mountain trout streams or hunted in the fastnesses. The pressure of such an atmosphere as weighs you down, is gone at an elevation of six thousand three hundred and seventy feet. Shall not the emotions come to the surface with the blood!

We have something about birds; we have something like a poem by Cullen Bryant, and that is saying a great deal, for most of the lines that appear in the monthlies are like anything but poems. We have an impression that there is poetry here, but half the people who would read it would deny it. We have not yet settled what poetry is.

In *Evening Hours* Dr. Taylor gives us some holiday writing about "Autumn Flowers and Fruits," and Lady Barker writes as well as usual of Kafirland. By the bye, we must quote a sentence or two concerning missionaries.

> And here I feel it incumbent on me to bear testimony—not only in this instance and in this colony—to the enormous amount of real, tangible, common sense good accomplished among the black races all over the world by both Wesleyan Methodists and Baptist missions and missionaries. I am a staunch Churchwomen myself, and yield to no one in pure love and reverence for my own form of worship; but I do not see why that should hinder me from acknowledging facts which I have noticed all my life. Long ago, in Jamaica, how often in our girlish rambles and rides have my sister and I come suddenly upon a little clearing in the midst of the deep silence and green gloom of a tropical forest. In the centre of the clearing would be a wide thatched barn with felled trees for seats, and neither door nor window. "What is that?" we would ask of the negro lad who always rode on a mule behind us to open the gates, or tell the right road home again after an excursion in search of some orchids or parrots' nests.
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> "Dat Baptist chapel, missis. Wesleyan—him hab chapel, too, ober dere. Sunday good man come preach: tell us poor niggers all good tings; oder days some jempleman teach piccaninnies."
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> That was the answer, and in those few words would lie the history of much patient, humble planting of good seed unnoticed by the more pompous world around. The "minister" works perhaps during the week at some means of support, but devotes even his scant leisure moments to teach the little black children. I am so ignorant of the details on which Dissenters differ from us that I dare not go into the subject, but I only know it was the same thing in India. Up in the Himalayas I have come across just the same story scores of times. Whilst our own most costly and elaborate system of organisation is compelled to wait for grants, and certified teachers, and desks, and benches, and heaven knows what, the Baptist and Wesleyan missionary fells a few trees, uses them as walls and seats, thatches the roof of his shelter, and begins then and there to teach the people around him something of the sweet charities and decencies of a Christian life.

The *Quiver* keeps up its tales, but the best contents this month are of a religious character. Amongst the contributors are Canon Elliott, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Calthrop, and Mr. Morris, of Ipswich. *Cassell's Family Magazine* tells you how to spend a month in Switzerland for 20*l*. Read it, all, and try the experiment! It is seldom that we take exception to anything in this magazine, but we decline to accept all that the Physician writes about "Wanted—an Appetite." If physicians would only cease writing about health, there might be a chance of people becoming healthy. Why does a man tell you to take coffee just before dinner?

We have only space further to say that the *Leisure Hour*, amongst other things, discourses of Boxhill; that the *Sunday at Home* has a good memoir of Dr. Davis; that *Good Words* takes us to Iceland and the Cornish Coast; and that Mr. Page, in the *Sunday Magazine*, writes with effect on Commodore Goodenough.

Of the children's magazines perhaps *Little Folks* this month bears off the palm, but *Scribner* is delightful, *Good Things* beautiful, and *Peep Show* entertaining. Now, which of all is best?

In the denominational magazines there is superior writing by Dr. Stoughton and Mr. Guthrie in the *Evangelical*, with a portrait of Dr. Nathaniel Rogers, but we do not know who Dr. Rogers is. The *Congregationalist* contains the editor's travels, but is not as good a number as usual. The *Sword and Trowel* has a characteristic sermon by Mr. Spurgeon.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Popular Science Review. July, 1876. (London: Hardwicke and Bogue.) Three papers on natural history, and two on modern war-appliances make up the bulk of the current number of this review. Mr. St. George Mivart contributes one of his thoroughly readable papers on "Bats." Captain Browne describes the construction and powers of the "Woolwich Infant," the terrible gun of eighty tons now undergoing various trials; and Mr. Atteridge speaks of the deficiencies for general war purposes of "Popoffkas, or Circular Ironclads." The impression produced by these two papers is that war is increasingly becoming a mere question of spending power, and that a nation's ability to pay taxes will determine its place in the scale of battle. Professor Flower's paper "On The Extinct Animals of North America" is learned and full. Mr. Lloyd contributes an interesting and, indeed, valuable paper on "Aquaria, Past and Present," but it is too much a defence of Mr. Lloyd's own action and an accusation of others to have gone without editing into a scientific journal. The scientific summary of this *Review* is always good. So too are its reviews of books, though these last are sometimes spoilt by a persistent refusal to take other than a narrow evolutionist view of questions in biology, which reveals a spirit as sectarian as that of any theologian.

Philosophy of the Atonement, and other Sermons; preached at Union-street Chapel, Brighton. By Wade Robinson. (London: Hodder and Stoughton.) We confess to some prejudice against this volume, awakened by the pretentiousness of its title, the imputation of "shallow thinking" which is somewhat liberally made throughout it against those whom Mr. Robinson is criticising, and the fact that the author has thought many of his scattered sentences, reported by members of his congregation, worthy of permanent preservation. Prejudice, however, disappears on a careful perusal of any of these sermons. They are fresh in thought, evangelical in spirit, and they show an earnest attempt of an independent thinker to apply high and devout reasoning to the teachings of the Gospel. We do not think the "Philosophy of the Atonement" at all more clearly apprehended by Mr. Robinson, than by many divine of humbler assumptions in all the churches. The questions of sin and responsibility are still left in obscurity; and the theory of the will here advocated appears to us untenable. Mr. Robinson seems to overlook the fact that a movement of the will, except as it tends to action, is not of high value, and his doctrine of sanctification is in thought a form of Antinomianism. With all these deductions, however, readers must feel that there is true power of thought and expression in these discourses; above all that Mr. Robinson is loyally and strenously endeavouring to bring his hearers into living contact with Christian truth.

Tremadoc Sermons, Chiefly on the Spiritual Body, the Unseen World, and the Divine Humanity. By H. N. Grimley, M.A., Chaplain of Tremadoc Church, and Professor of Mathematics in the University College of Wales. (London: Henry S. King and Co.) Many of our readers may need to be informed where Tremadoc Church is—and Mr. Grimley does not fail to gratify their curiosity. Tremadoc Church, then, is "in the Chapelry of Ynyscynhairan in the County of Caernarvon," and was built by the late William Alexander Madocks, for many years M.P. for Boston, on his own property at Tremadoc about the year 1810. "Before the construction of the embankments, by means of which nearly 5,000 acres of land were rescued from the sea, the rock on which the church stands was an islet, at a short distance from the lofty sea-cliffs which are now the inland rocks at whose base the town of Tremadoc extends." And we may add that should the sea at any time reassert its own, and sweep away the embankments, and, with them, what was not its own, islet and church, the generation to come will find the memory of the church so piously preserved in these pages that an architect with very ordinary genius will be able to restore it. Who have ministered in this church since 1810, and how long, in clerical and other capacities—and how it comes to pass that a church six-and-sixty years old is "unconsecrated" to this day are duly recorded in the volume before us, and in mentioning the fact we pass no censure on the record. As to the sermons preached by Mr. Grimley in Tremadoc Church it would require much space to say all that deserves to be said of them, both in praise and dispraise. There is nothing commonplace about them. And as we write the word we wonder how it comes to pass that we should turn

away from the common-place as unworthy of being read, for the greater part of life is common-place, and so are the most important truths that bear both on this life and on the life to come. But this aside, Mr. Grimley's sermons are full of freshness and beauty. Some of them are gems. And on all of them there are passages that are entitled to the same designation. They have in fact the characteristic excellencies and defects of Broad Church preaching. As we read we are often at a loss to know what the author means, and in fact are shut up to the thought that he does not know himself. Words, which are the signs and instruments of thought, sometimes become our masters. And the man who has a great facility in the use of them, and is carried forward by an afflatus of sentiment and imagination, is in danger of becoming their victim. We think Mr. Grimley has not escaped this danger. As to his theology our readers will understand us when we say that he has not sat at the feet of Mr. Dale, and we would recommend to him the very serious study of the Congregational Union Lecture on the "Atonement," a study which would render it difficult for him to repeat the version of "the Gospel of the Cross," which we find in the last sermon of the volume.

Miscellaneous.

University College School, Gower-street.—Yesterday was the day set apart for the annual distribution of prizes at this large and important school, the headmastership of which, so long held by Mr. T. H. Key, has lately passed into the hands of Mr. H. W. Eve, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and formerly one of the masters of Wellington College. The chair was taken by Mr. Edward Fry, Q.C., one of the Fellows of University College, who distributed the prizes to the successful candidates in the theatre attached to the building. The "Cook Prize" was awarded to W. D. Ridley; the "Case Memorial Prize" to W. S. Meyer; the "Trevelyan Goodall Art Scholarship" was gained by W. H. T. Hunt; and the "Heimann Medal" was adjudged to N. C. Hardcastle. The other prizes were very numerous, and consisted of handsomely-bound books. Space does not admit of our giving a list of the recipients, but we may state that prizes were given for proficiency in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, German, Spanish, English essay, for reading and writing, for impromptu speaking, for knowledge of English, Grecian, and Roman history, for geography, chemistry, geometry, as also for mathematics, including algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, geometry, and arithmetic; and there were other rewards for drawing, both model and mechanical, and even for gymnastics and fencing. On the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, Mr. Fry addressed a few words to the boys, congratuting those who had been successful in obtaining prizes, and offering words of encouragement to those who had not so succeeded. An interesting feature of the presentations was the number of prizes which fell to the Japanese pupils, of whom there are several in the school. One of these, M. Kashiwagi, was often called to the table, and was received with loud cheers by the boys, combined with shouts of "Bravo, Kashi!"

Increase of the Population.—The Registrar-General, in his quarterly return, states that the births of 296,350 children, and the deaths of 171,082 persons of both sexes, were registered in the United Kingdom in the three months ending June 30, 1876. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 125,268. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31, 1876, was 117,760. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1876 is estimated at 33,093,439; that of England and Wales at 24,244,010, of Scotland at 3,527,811, and of Ireland at 5,321,618. With respect to England, the Registrar-General says:—"The population is increasing faster than usual by the excess of births over deaths and by the decrease of emigration. Marriages in the winter quarter that ended March were at the average rate; the low rate in the agricultural being counterbalanced by the higher rate in the manufacturing counties. The births in the spring quarter that ended in June exceeded the average, and the excess, though partly due to the amendment of the Act which now enforces registration, is probably not wholly due to that cause. The country has been healthy; the mortality is below the average of the season, and below the average of the year. Measles, in some places of a bad form, was a prevailing epidemic. Money is cheap; the price of coal has fallen; wheat is rather dearer than it was; the price of potatoes is much higher than it was last year; mutton is still dearer than usual; and its price considerably exceeds the price of beef."

Mr. Josiah Henson (Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Uncle Tom").—An appeal is being circulated in behalf of Mr. Josiah Henson, a well-known representative of the negro race. The appeal states that he "was born in the State of Maryland, U.S., in 1789, and was held in slavery for forty-two years, when he made his escape to Canada. His character and career supplied Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe with the original conception of the well-known tale; and in her key to that book she acknowledges that Josiah Henson was the prototype of 'Uncle Tom.' Mr. Henson came to England in 1851, to obtain funds for the support of an Educational Institution for Coloured Children, in Dawn. He was well received by the known friends of his race, and collected about 1,000*l.* sterling for his object, which was paid to the treasurer, Mr. S. Gurney, and duly applied. Some time after this the management of the institution ceased to be satisfactory, and it failed in the uses for which it was started. For these results Josiah Henson was not in any sense responsible, as he had no share in either the management or the profit of the institution. But he undertook at his own risk, legal proceedings, in which he was successful; and the general result is that the institution has been saved from ruin; the original property has been advantageously sold; two hundred acres of land have been purchased; and schoolhouses and other buildings have been erected in the township of Chatham, Ontario. It is called the Wilberforce Educational Institute. It has been incorporated by an Act of the Canadian Legislature, is now in a thriving state, and is self-supporting. The average number of children receiving its full benefits is estimated at seventy, including a few Indians and a few whites. But in Mr. Henson's effort to save the institution, he has nearly sacrificed the whole of his private property. He has encumbered his land with three separate mortgages, the total amount of which, including interest, very considerably exceeds 500*l.* He has now come back to England 'in his eighty-eighth year, to ask his fellow Christians to help him in his personal losses." Mr. S. Morley, M.P., has subscribed 50*l.*; Sir T. F. Buxton, 30*l.*; and Mr. G. Sturge, 50*l.* Contributions will be received by Messrs. Samuel Morley and George Sturge; at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.'s, Lombard-street, London; and by the Rev. J. C. Morgan, at the Colonial and Continental Church Society, No. 9, Serjeants'-inn.

A Fruit Diet.—A variety of influences are at work to hasten the adoption of a fruit diet. Prominent among these may be reckoned the high price of meat, the low price of corn, and the reported unprofitableness of growing either. Meat, although so dear to consumers, is said not to pay the producers; corn, and especially wheat, is likely to yield less profit, as the foreign trade is now fully developed by improved modes of transit, and extended by increasing demand. Among the most profitable crops of the future on field or farm, as well as in gardens, is fruit; the profits of production, after the cost is deducted, are said to be far larger than for either corn or meat. The last may be doubted, but the profit on fruit-growing per acre has been variously stated at from 20*l.* to even as much as 200*l.* It is certain that it pays well, or the growers could never pay such rents for lands as they do in the neighbourhood of London and other large cities. Neither is there the slightest danger of any excessive supply. The taste for fruit as an article of diet has hardly yet been excited in this country; let that once be aroused to any general extent and there is hardly any limit to the consumption of such a nation as England. Instead of an occasional apple or pear now and then as a luxury, which is all that myriads of our population get now, there ought to be no reason—in the nature of the commodity, its usefulness or price—why the working man of the future should not buy in his apples and pears and plums by the peck, bushel, or sack, as he does his potatoes now. Even on the ground of nutritive matters good fruits rank high, while as a pleasant change and substitution for other foods they would prove most wholesome and satisfying. A fruit diet is quite a different thing from a quantity of fruit eaten before or after a full meal composed of the usual heterogeneous mixture Nothing is more likely than that fruit so consumed should prove injurious, while used as an article of diet it might be most wholesome. In many countries fruit enters largely into the daily food of the people. We do not require—perhaps our climate and temperature will not allow us—to go to such great lengths as this in regard to a fruit diet. One meal a day of fruit would give an immense impetus to fruit cultivation, and, in a proportionate ratio, lower the price of meat, and still further depress the price of corn. The subject is, therefore, one deserving the serious attention of farmers as well as gardeners, as it is almost certain that the fruit farming of the future will prove a profitable and pleasant branch of agriculture.—*Weekly Review.*

Throat Irritation.—The throat and windpipe are especially liable to inflammation, causing soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use glycerine in the form of jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in 6d. and 1s. boxes (by post for 14 stamps), labelled, "James Epps and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London."

Holloway's Ointment.—Bad legs, wounds, and all description of sores are immediately cured by the power and diligent use of these inestimable preparations. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound together is a folly; for, should the skin unite, a baggy diseased condition remains underneath, to break out with tenfold fury in a few days. The only rational and perfect treatment is, to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighbouring nerves, to cool the heated blood as it courses along its vessels, and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily for suffering humanity, Holloway's Ointment, assisted by judicious doses of his Pills, accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[A uniform charge of One Shilling (prepaid) is made for announcements under this heading, for which postage-stamps will be received. All such announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.]

MARRIAGES.

JOSCELYNE—MYATT.—July 31, at Kingsland Congregational Church, D. Joscelyne, Esq., civil engineer, Public Works Department, India, to Frances Caroline (Fanny) Myatt, daughter of the late Mr. G. Myatt, of Rugeley.

DUNCALF—LELEAN, *née* FURSE.—August 1, at the Congregational Chapel, St. Austell, by the Rev. A. James, W. W. Duncalf, of Mevagissey, to Annie, widow of the late W. C. Lelean, of Port Hope, Ontario, and second daughter of the late Captain John Furse, of Mevagissey. No cards.

LUCRAFT—EDMONDS.—August 1, at Tottenham-court-road Chapel, George Seely, son of Mr. G. S. Lucraft, of Quadrant-road, Canonbury, and Worship-street, Finsbury, to Rebecca, daughter of Mr. T. Edmonds, of Hunter-street, Russell-square.

WILLIAMS—JOHNSON.—August 1, at the Congregational Church, Soham, Cambs., by the Rev. W. Young, Mr. James Williams, chemist, of Aldershot, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. Jonathan Johnson, High-street, Soham.

MEDHURST—HIGGIN.—August 2, at Abney Congregational Church, by the Rev. W. Braden, Pastor of the King's Weigh House, John T. Medhurst, of Limehouse and Rotherhithe, to Jane, second daughter of Robert Higgin, River House, Green Lanes, Stoke Newington.

HURNDALL—FELTHAM.—August 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Witham, Essex, by the Rev. J. Bartou Dadd, assisted by the Rev. Walter Novelle, of Putney, W. Evans Hurndall, B.A., Minister of Harley-street Congregational Chapel, Bow, to Lizzie, only daughter of the late Joseph F. Feltham, Esq.

HEPPER—HORSFALL.—August 3, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., Thomas E. Hepper to Amelia, second daughter of the late Joshua Horsfall, all of Bradford.

DEATHS.

THOMPSON.—July 25, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. H. Barron, Stamford Villa, Buckland, Hants, in her 71st year, after a union of 41 years, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Henry Thompson, of Llangollen House, Ealing, formerly of St. John's-wood-park. Interred at Abney Park Cemetery. Prov. xxxi. 28.

BODWELL.—July 17, at Mount Desert, Maine, U.S., the Rev. Joseph C. Podwell, D.D., recently Professor of Homiletics at the Theological Seminary, Hartford, Connecticut; and formerly Congregational Minister at Bury St. Edmund's and Weymouth, England, aged sixty-eight.

Dyeing at Home.—Judson's Dyes are most useful and effectual. Ribbons, silks, feathers, scarfs, lace, braid, veils, handkerchiefs, clouds, bernouses, Shetland shawls, or any small article of dress can easily be dyed in a few minutes, without soiling the hands. Violet, magenta, crimson, mauve, purple, pink, ponceau, claret, &c., Sixpence per bottle, of chemists and stationers

Reckitt's Paris Blue.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public has been attended by the usual result—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

Advertisements.

WANTED, as MATRON, for Rawdon College an experienced and thoroughly-domesticated LADY—Apply, by letter (enclosing testimonials), to Rev. R. P Macmaster, Bradford.

A GENTLEMAN, with twenty years' practical experience in the management and accounts of a successful business, DESIRES any CONFIDENTIAL POSITION. Respectably connected. Highest references.—Apply, G. P. F., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C.

COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER to an ELDERLY LADY.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as above, by an experienced LADY between thirty and forty years of age. Member of Congregational Church. Highest references given. Address, M. N., Post-office, Ponders End.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—Burgis and Colbourne, Leamington, REQUIRE, at once, an ASSISTANT, about 21 years of age, accustomed to first-class family trade. Congregationalist preferred. Full particulars.

SELECT EDUCATIONAL HOME for DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN, 34, Arundel Gardens, Kensington Park, London.

This is confidently recommended to Christian Parents by the Rev. ADOLPH SAPHIR, B.A., from personal Knowledge. Eminent Professors attend.

Univerasity Examinations.—Address, "Principal," as above

STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c, will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

COLEBROOKE COLLEGE FOR GIRLS, GREEN LANES, LONDON, N.

Principals—Misses SALMON and TUCKER.

Thorough Education. Careful training. Particulars of Fees and Studies in Prospectus.

WASHINGTON HOUSE PRIVATE and COMMERCIAL HOTEL, 53, Guildford-street, Russell-square, W.C. — Clean, comfortable, pleasantly situated, convenient for City and principal places of interest. Near to Euston, Midland, Great Northern, and Metropolitan Railway Stations, and General Omnibus routes. Terms strictly moderate.—Particulars on application to the Proprietor, E. Palmer.

MAGNETINE.

DARLOW & CO.'S

PATENT FLEXIBLE

MAGNETIC APPLIANCES

Are unapproachable for comfort of wear, safety of use, and durability of magnetic power. They are used and recommended by gentlemen eminent in the medical profession, and persons of all classes of society have testified to their beneficial effects in cases of **Gout and Rheumatism, Spinal, Liver, Kidney, Lung, Throat, and Chest Complaints, Epilepsy, Hysteria, General Debility, Indigestion, Hernia, Sciatica, Asthma, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and other forms of Nervous and Rheumatic Affections.**

MAGNETINE is unique as a perfectly flexible Magnet. It is *an entirely original Invention* of Messrs. DARLOW & Co., improved by them on their previous invention patented in 1866, and possessing qualities which cannot be found in any other magnet. It is **soft, light, and durable,—elastic flexible, and permanently magnetic.**

TESTIMONIALS.

From GARTH WILKINSON, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

DARLOW'S PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

76, Wimpole-street, London, W., March, 1874.

F. W. Darlow, Esq.

SIR,—I am able to certify that I have used your Magnetine Appliances pretty largely in my practice, and that in personal convenience to my patients they are unexceptionable, and far superior to any other inventions of the kind which I have employed; and that of their efficacy, their positive powers, I have no doubt. I have found them useful in constipation, in abdominal congestion, in neuralgia, and in many cases involving weakness of the spine, and of the great organs of the abdomen. In the public interest I wish you to use my unqualified testimony in favour of your Magnetic Appliances.

I remain, yours faithfully,
GARTH WILKINSON,
M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

From the Rev. JOHN STOCK, LL.D.

DARLOW'S PATENT MAGNETINE CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

Quarmby Lodge, Huddersfield.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have derived immense benefit myself from wearing one of your "Knee Caps." I was troubled with rheumatism in the knee, which was gradually becoming stiff, but your "Knee Cap" soon removed every unpleasant symptom. I had left off the Cap for months, but this winter weather has provoked a return of the symptoms, and now I am wearing the Cap again, and with a renewal of all the beneficial results formerly enjoyed. You may make what use you please of my case.

Yours truly,
JOHN STOCK.

December, 1875.

From the Rev. T. MICHAEL.

DARLOW'S PATENT FLEXIBLE MAGNETIC APPLIANCES.

Halifax, Yorks, March 3, 1876.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received benefit, of a very appreciable character, from wearing one of your Magnetine Appliances on my chest. This time last year I suffered painfully from acute bronchitis, and dreaded a return of the malady. I am happy to be able to say I have been free up to this hour, and desire most sincerely that your effective means of relief may be more widely made known. I may further state that I know a case in which one of your pads has been of great service in strengthening a weak joint. These testimonies are genuine, and are voluntarily sent for such use as may seem good to you.

Yours truly,
T. MICHAEL.
Baptist Minister.

Messrs. Darlow and Co.

From the Rev. GEORGE REYNOLDS.

DARLOW'S PATENT MAGNETINE CURATIVE APPLIANCES.

8, Barnes-street, Stepney,
Dec. 18, 1874.

DEAR SIR,—Having for some time been in a very low nervous state, I was recommended by Mr. Banks, printer, Racquet-court, Fleet-street, to consult you on my case, and by your advice began to wear your Magnetine Appliances; ever since so doing I have been an altered person, my mind has been more vigorous, and my spirits much higher; in fact, I have been quite well. As a rule I have not much confidence in universal remedies, but the results in my own case have been so satisfactory that I have recommended the Magnetine to several of my friends, and am pleased to say that in every instance it has proved beneficial. You are quite welcome to give publicity to this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

I am, yours truly, GEO. REYNOLDS,
To Mr. Darlow. Baptist Minister.

MAGNETINE.—Many sufferers have failed to obtain relief from Magnetism from no other cause than that the magnetic power of the articles worn by them has been too feeble to reach the morbid parts. Messrs. Darlow and Co., therefore, in consequence of complaints they are continually receiving, feel it incumbent upon them to warn the public against many appliances made in imitation of the genuine **MAGNETINE** Appliances, but which, on examination, are found to be articles of very inferior manufacture.

DARLOW & CO.,

Inventors and Sole Proprietors,

443, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C., 443,

OPPOSITE CHARING CROSS RAILWAY STATION.

Descriptive Pamphlets post free on application.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

£20,000 worth of good BLACK SILKS, 24in. wide, bought at Lyons from the manufacturers. These silks are sold at prices varying from 3s. 6d. per yard upwards, and they are by far the cheapest Messrs. Jay have ever yet offered to the public.

From the Courier, July 8, 1876:

"Silks.—One of the most extraordinary specialities in the shape of black silks is to be found in the assortment now on sale at Messrs. Jay's, Regent-street. Foremost among the variety is a silk, 24in. wide, at the extraordinarily low price of 3s. 6d. a yard. We are justified in describing it as a specimen of one of the rarest and most genuine bargains extant, and can unhesitatingly pronounce it as unrivalled in the trade for quality and price."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.
GOOD BLACK SILKS.

"As every lady, either in or out of mourning, finds a good black silk the most useful and serviceable of any dress in her wardrobe, it is for her advantage if she knows, and practically tries, the best place at which to buy one."—Age We Live In.

The Courier:

"The next silks, ranging in the ascending scale of prices from 4s. up to 7s. 6d. per yard, are of superb fabric, and fit for the costume of a duchess."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

"Be it remembered, therefore, that when the wholesale buyer sells to the retail dealer, and the retailer to the public, there is an unnecessary cost incurred in the agency of a third party, or middle man, who will necessarily have his profits. But where the seller to the consumer dispenses with such an agency and buys for himself, the public must be the immediate gainer."—Court Journal.

The Courier:

"We conscientiously recommend our lady readers to avail themselves, without loss of time, of the opportunity of inspecting the Messrs. Jay's extensive stock of black silks which they have just imported to the extent of £20,000 worth, as it is an opportunity that will not soon occur again, in consequence of raw silk having risen in the market 20 per cent. during the last month."

JAY'S GUIDE TO THE VALUE OF BLACK SILKS.

By a French invention of great microscopic power ladies can now judge for themselves the true quality of all kinds of silk. To be seen and experimented at

JAY'S.

The Courier:

"Messrs. Jay possess an ingeniously constructed instrument of French invention, the magnifying powers of which are extraordinary, and by means of which any lady can test the relative intrinsic value of the silk submitted to her approval."

Telegraphic Intelligence.—Advance of 20 per cent. on all raw silks, this year's crop falling in quantity from 10,000 to 20,000 bales in China silk alone.

Silk Report.—Only about one-third of the usual average crop, which is very short and very inferior.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

All the French rich model costumes to be sold at a reduction from 10 to 40 guineas on the original Paris prices. Among these there are novelties truly exquisite and elegant, having been used as patterns for mouruing dresses, are now to be sold at the price of an ordinary costume. For fêtes, promenades, and ceremonies, unexceptionable in style and wonderful in cheapness.

The Courier:

"The costliest textures are this season possessed of a most desirable attribute."

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.
GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of MANTLES.

A lady's journal correctly states that a mantle is the *sine qua non* of a good dresser, and Messrs. Jay believe that their stock of mantles cannot be surpassed. They have every variety from Worth, Pingat, Hentenear, and all the best modistes in Paris. These are all reduced in price to make room for next season's novelties, and are confidently offered as bargains of unprecedented cheapness.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

50 dozen of ladies' gloves at 1s. 9d. per pair. Scarves, Cambric handkerchiefs, hosiery of every kind, and cheap in proportion.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE. BLACK STUFFS.

The whole stock of mourning goods, of excellent quality, from one shilling per yard, and great reduction in all made-up costumes.

100 pieces Black pure Alpacas, reduced to 8½d. per yard.
50 pieces brilliant Mohair, reduced to 10½d.
50 pieces Black Matelasse Serge, all pure wool, for seaside costumes, 18d. per yard, usual price 2s. 3d.
All wool Black Serge, 15d. per yard, usual price 1s. 9d.
Real French Merinos, reduced to 1s. 11d. per yard.
Alpaca Travelling Costumes, with material for bodice, £1 15s. each.
The entire Stock of Black Summer Costumes, including the season's French Models, reduced to about half-price.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

Grey linen and other costumes, in or out of mourning wear, well adapted for travelling, for the seaside, and for the country.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

Black net dresses for evening and dinner wear, made of non-crushing tulle.

JAY'S PERIODICAL SALE.

French Millinery, consisting of the most tasteful and carefully selected articles which Continental fashion has produced.

MESSRS. JAY are always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses and millinery, besides materials at 1s. per yard and upwards to cut from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse in Regent-street.

Reasonable estimates also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.

JAY'S,
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, REGENT-STREET, W.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	LESS 5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	ON HIRE AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK.	TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	ON HIRE AT 2s. 6d. PER WEEK.	IN PORTABLE CASE FOR TRAVELLING.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	ON HIRE AT 2/6 PER WEEK.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	ON HIRE AT TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	ON HIRE WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE WITHOUT EXTRA COST.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	ON HIRE. May be returned or purchased at any time, or purchased by continuing the hire.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	CAUTION. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS offered under the pretext of being "on SINGER principle."
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	The only "SINGER" Machines are machines made by The Singer Manufacturing Company.
SEE THAT OUR NAME SINGER		Is on the arm of the Machine and also on the Brass Trade-Mark Plate.
SINGER SEWING MACHINES	PRICE FROM £5 5s.	To avoid deception, buy only at the Company's Depots or of Agents holding the Company's certificate.

THE SINGER

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE,

39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE,

LONDON, E.C.

LONDON DISTRICT OFFICES.

147, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.
132, OXFORD STREET, W.
33, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E.
144, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.
12, COMMERCIAL RD., E.
3, CASTLE ST., KINGSLAND HIGH ST., N.
131, SOUTH ST., GREENWICH, S.E.
141, HIGH ST., CROYDON S.E.
1, CLARENCE STREET KINGSTON, S.W.,

AND 95 OTHER BRANCHES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE SCHOOL, 120, HAGLEY ROAD, EDGBASTON, near Birmingham.
Principal—FREDERIC EWEN.
The AUTUMN TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, Sept. 19th.

FRESHFIELD COLLEGE, FORMBY, near SOUTHPORT.
Principal—The Rev. GEORGE BARTLE, D.D., D.C.L.
Pupils carefully prepared for the Universities, Public Schools, Competitive Examinations, and Commercial Pursuits.
Freshfield College is eminently adapted to meet the requirements of young, delicate, and backward boys.
The efficiency of the Educational Department is proved by the fact that no school in England, whether public or private, has surpassed, and few have equalled in average numbers, the candidates prepared by Dr. Bartle, at Walton-on-the-Hill and Freshfield, and passed by him at the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations.

CAMBRIDGE—11 AND 12, BATEMAN STREET.
Mr. F. C. MAXWELL, M.A., late Head Master of the Junior Department, Perse Grammar School, Cambridge, intends to carry on his Boarding House, for a few months, as a PRIVATE SCHOOL, previous to removing to commodious premises near London. Terms on application.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—
ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medalist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Prizeman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—
JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A., (London), First in the First class in Classical Honours at both First and Second B.A. Examinations,

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

The College enjoys the following Scholarships:—

The Directors' Scholarship	.....	25 Guineas per annum.
Senior Tettenhall "	.....	30 "
Junior Tettenhall "	.....	25 "

Tenable at the College.

The Shaw Scholarship	.....	£30 per annum.
The Mander "	.....	£30 "

Tenable for three years at the Oxford, Cambridge, or London Universities.

For Prospectus and information as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master, or to the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Secretary, Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.
MIDSUMMER TERM, from MAY. 1 to JULY 31.
A large Swimming-bath is now provided on the college premises.

THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,

SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.
ESTABLISHED 1831.
Head Master—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (Lond. U.) assisted by competent Masters.
JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., M.P., Halifax, Chairman.
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.
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The Committee of the above School have pleasure in announcing, that a new building has just been erected capable of accommodating one hundred Pupils, and specially adapted to secure their domestic comfort. "The school itself is an excellently-contrived building, where . . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty, and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories, lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.
The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for Matriculation at any University.
There are two periods of vacation: one of six weeks (at Midsummer), and one for three weeks (at Christmas).
Applications for admission to be sent to the Principal.
For Prospectuses, with a view of the School Premises, Terms, and further information, apply to the Principal or Secretary.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX.

HEAD MASTER—
RICHARD F. WEYMOUTH, Esq., D. Lit. and M.A., Fellow of Univ. Coll., Lond.; Member of the Council of the Philological Society, &c., &c.
VICE-MASTER—
Rev. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, Member of the London Mathematical Society, formerly Professor of Mathematics and Logic in Airedale College, Bradford, &c.
ASSISTANT MASTERS—
JAMES A. H. MURRAY, Esq., LL.D. (Edin.), B.A., F.E.I.S., Member of the Council of the Philological Society, one of the Editors of the Publications of the Early English Text Society, Assistant Examiner in English in the University of London, &c., &c.
JOHN M. LIGHTWOOD, Esq., B.A. (Lond. and Camb.), Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; First Class in Mathematics at the University of London.
WILLIAM GREY, Esq., M.A., late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, First Class in Moderations, Second Class in the Final Classical Schools.
A. ERLEBACH, Esq., B.A. Lond.
G. EMERY, Esq., B.A. Lond.
LADY RESIDENT—Miss COOKE.
The MICHAELMAS TERM commences Sept. 14th, 1876.
For Prospectuses and further information, apply to the Head Master, at the School, or to the Secretary, the Rev. R. H. MARTEN, B.A., Lee, S.E.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Established in 1836, and incorporated in 1874, under "The Companies Act, 1862."
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£3,750 000, in 75,000 SHARES of £50 EACH.
Report adopted at the Half-yearly General Meeting, 3rd August, 1876.
WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Directors, in placing before the Proprietors the Balance Sheet of the Bank for the Half-year ended 30th June last, have to report that after paying interest to Customers and all charges, allowing for Rebate and making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, the Net Profits amount to £130,938 3s. 9d. This sum, added to £14,730 18s. 6d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £145,719 2s. 3d.
They have declared an Interim Dividend for the half-year at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £120,000, leaving a Balance of £25,719 2s. 3d. to be carried forward to Profit and Loss New Account.
They have to announce the retirement from the Direction in April last, of their much-valued colleague, Mr. William Champion Jones, who had occupied a seat at the Board for 25 years, and had during the larger portion of that time filled the position of Deputy-Chairman. They regret to state his decease took place on 13th July last.
They have the pleasure to report that they have appointed Mr. John James Cater (of the firm of Messrs. J. W. Cater, Sons, and Co., of Mincing-lane), a Director of the Bank in the place of Mr. W. Champion Jones.
It is with deep regret the Directors have to report the decease on 14th May, of Mr. Whitbread Tomson, lately one of the Joint General Managers, and a highly esteemed Officer of the Bank.
The Dividend, £1 12s per Share, free of Income-tax, will be payable at the Head Office, or at any of the Branches on or after Monday, 14th instant.

BALANCE SHEET
OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1876.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital paid up	1,500,000 0 0	
Instalments unpaid on New Shares	30 0 0	1,499,970 0 0
Reserve Fund	700,000 0 0	
Instalments unpaid on New Shares	15 0 0	699,985 0 0
Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, etc.	21,501,689 11 0	
Liabilities on Acceptances, covered by Securities	2,380,259 0 10	23,881,948 11 10
Profit and Loss Balance brought from last Account	14,730 18 6	
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz.:	378,474 7 5	393,205 5 11
		£26,475,108 17 9

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Cash on hand at Head Office and Branches, and with Bank of England ..	2,649,064 13 4	
Cash placed at Call and at Notice, covered by Securities	2,458,298 0 9	5,107,362 14 1
Investments, viz.: Government and Guaranteed Stocks....	2,646,631 16 9	
Other Stocks and Securities	82,375 3 5	2,729,007 0 2
Discounted Bills, and advances to Customers in Town and Country	15,580,572 7 7	
Liabilities of Customers for Drafts accepted by the Bank (as per Contra).....	2,380,259 0 10	17,960,831 8 5
Freehold Premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings.....		459,891 3 3
Interest paid to Customers.....		90,790 7 3
Salaries and all other Expenses at Head Office and Branches, including Income Tax on Profits and Salaries		127,226 4 7
		£26,475,108 17 9

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
To Interest paid to Customers, as above ..	90,790 7 3
Expenses..... do. ..	127,226 4 7
Rebate on Bills not due, carried to New Account.....	29,469 11 10
Dividend of 8 per Cent. for Half-year ..	120,000 0 0
Balance carried forward	25,719 2 3
	£393,205 5 11
By Balance brought forward from last Account	14,730 18 6
Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts ..	378,474 7 5
	£393,205 5 11

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance sheet, and have found the same to be correct.
(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, RICHARD H. SWAINE, } Auditors.
By order, GEO. GOUGH, Secretary.
London and County Bank, 27th July, 1876.

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the Company, at the rate of 8 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30th, 1876, will be PAYABLE to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branches, on or after Monday, the 14th instant.
By order of the Board,
W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.
21, Lombard-street, Aug. 4, 1876.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
DRAFTS ISSUED upon Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia. Bills negotiated and collected. Money received on deposit at agreed rates. Apply at the offices, 54, Old Broad Street, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

LONDON and SOUTHWARK FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE.

Chief Office, 73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.
W. P. REYNOLDS, Manager.

ONE MILLION STERLING

Has been paid as
COMPENSATION
FOR
DEATH AND INJURIES
Caused by
ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS,
By the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Hon. A. KINNAIRD, M.P., Chairman.
PAID UP CAPITAL and RESERVE FUND, £180,000.
ANNUAL INCOME, £200,000.
Bonus allowed to Insurers of Five Years' Standing.
Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or
64 CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

THE BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY'S ANNUAL RECEIPTS EXCEED FOUR MILLIONS.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH,

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. . . . . .

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THE OPENING OF CÆDMON'S PARAPHRASE.

I.

Most right it is that we praise with our words,
Love in our minds, the Warden of the Skies,
Glorious King of all the hosts of men,
He speeds the strong, and is the Head of all
His high Creation, the Almighty Lord.
None formed him, no first was nor last shall be
Of the Eternal Ruler, but His sway
Is everlasting over thrones in heaven.
With powers on high, soothfast and steadfast, He
Ruled the wide home of heaven's bosom spread
By God's might for the guardians of souls,
The Sons of Glory. Hosts of angels shone,
Glad with their Maker; bright their bliss and rich
The fruitage of their lives: their glory sure,
They served and praised their King, with joy and praise
To Him, their Life Lord, in whose aiding care
They judged themselves most blessed. Sin unknown,
Offence unformed, still with their Parent Lord,
They lived in peace, raising aloft in heaven
Right and truth only, ere the Angel Chief
Through Pride divided them and led astray.
Their own well-being they would bear no more,
But cast themselves out of the love of God.
Great in Presumption against the Most High
They would divide the radiant throng far spread,
The resting-place of glory. Even there
Pain came to them, Envy and Pride began
There first to weave ill counsel and to stir
The minds of angels. Then, athirst for strife,
He said that no thward he would own in Heaven
A home and a high Throne. Then God was wroth.

. . . . . .

II.

But after as before was peace in Heaven,
Fair rule of love; dear unto all, the Lord
Of Lords, the King of Hosts to all His own,
And glories of the good who possessed joy
In Heaven, the Almighty Father still increased.
Then peace was among dwellers in the sky,
Blaming and lawless malice were gone out,
And angels feared no more, since plotting foes
Who cast off Heaven were bereft of light.
Their glory seats behind them in God's realm,
Enlarged with gifts, stood happy, bright with bloom.
&c., &c., &c.

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